January 5, 1774. NUMB. 2350.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To be SOLD, by
WILLIAM HOLLINGSHEAD, *Silverſmith*, the Corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, by DANIEL OFFLEY, in Front-ſtreet, a little below the Drawbridge, and by THOMAS JACKSON, Potter, at the Corner of Third and Shippen-ſtreets,

A GOOD Aſſortment of Black Lead Crucibles, made by ſaid JACKSON, in Philadelphia, and found to be much better than any imported. Alſo to be ſold, by ſaid OFFLEY, Black Lead, powdered, fit for Stoves or Carriages, which has been found to exceed any Greaſe whatever, and ſome in Lumps, ſuitable for Ships Blocks and Sheaves, for Griſt and Saw-mills, Forge and Furnace Bellows, &c. ¶

JOHN ELLIOTT, junior,
In Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, three doors below the Indian King, has for ſale, a quantity of fine
SEINE TWINE,
Sewing and Whipping Twine, &c.
He alſo continues to ſell LOOKING and COACH-GLASSES, Window-Glaſs, Painters Colours, Oil, &c. Bruſhes of all Sorts, Bellows, Oil-caſes for Hats. Likewiſe Drugs and Medicines, &c. Looking-Glaſſes new quickſilvered and framed. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 15th day of January inſt. at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Charles Lawrence, known by the ſign of the White Oak, in the Northern Liberties, all the eſtate, right, title, intereſt, property, claim and demand, of a certain Frederick Miller, and Catherine his wife (late Catherine Haſſert) being the term of the ſaid Catherine's natural life, of and in a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Callow-hill-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in breadth, on Callow-hill-ſtreet aforeſaid, 16 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded by ground late of James Arbuckle, deceaſed, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of One Pound Twelve Shillings, ſterling; late the property of the ſaid Frederick Miller, and Catherine his Wife; ſeized and taken in execution, by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Monday, the 17th day of January inſtant, at two o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Wentz, in the townſhip of Whitpain, two certain meſſuages and tenements, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in Whitpain aforeſaid, containing about 115 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of John M'Glathery, and others; late the eſtate of David Knox; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Windſor Forge, December 31, 1773.
TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Lancaſter county, on the night of the 12th inſtant, two native Iriſh ſervant men, one named MORRIS CONNEL, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſlender made, has a ſharp noſe, brown hair, and a pale complexion; had on, and took with him, a green ſaggathy coat, with green mohair buttons, ſtriped half ſilk jacket, ſilk handkerchief, half worn fine ſhirt, clouded ſtockings, calf-ſkin ſhoes, with plain ſilver buckles. He ſtole from his maſter, a dark brown (or cheſtnut colour) HORSE, 18 or 19 years old, ſhod all round, a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar, and hollow backed.

The other, named TERENCE OBRYAN, about 5 feet 6 inches high, has light coloured hair, combed back and buckled, pale complexion, freckled face; had on a whitiſh coloured coat, ſtriped half ſilk jacket, new felt hat, calf-ſkin pumps, fine ſhirt, black and white ſtockings, a pair of ſtriped drawers, and buck-ſkin breeches. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſters may get them again, ſhall have for the ſaid *Morris* Four Pounds, and for *Obryan* Three Pounds, and for the *Horſe* Three Pounds, with reaſonable charges, paid by ¶
DAVID JENKINS, and JOHN WHITE.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1774.

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Martin Kreider, late of this City, Inn-holder, deceaſed, by Bond, Note or Book Debt, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to make Payment within a Month from the Date hereof, or, in caſe of Neglect, their Bonds, &c. will without Diſtinction or Loſs of Time be put into the Hands of an Attorney, to recover the ſame; and thoſe Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are alſo requeſted to ſend in their reſpective Accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted by* ¶
ADOLPH GILLMAN, *Executor.*

N. B. The Buſineſs is now carried on by Suſanna Kreider, Widow of the ſaid Deceaſed, who hopes the old Cuſtomers of ſaid Houſe, and others, will pleaſe to favour her with their Cuſtom.

TO BE SOLD,

A *VALUABLE Plantation, containing about* 135 *Acres of Land, ſituate in Abington Townſhip, Philadelphia County, about* 11 *Miles from Philadelphia; there are on the Premiſes, a good Stone Houſe, a Barn, Part Stone and Part Frame, a good Orchard, ſome good Meadow made, and* 25 *Acres more may be made with a ſmall Expence, about* 50 *Acres of Woodland, the Remainder good tillable Land, ſituate near ſeveral Merchant Mills and Places of Worſhip, and within two Miles of ſeveral Lime-kilns. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to* PETER DEHAVEN, *in Philadelphia, or to* CHARLES KNIGHT, *living on the Premiſes.*

N. B. If the above Plantation is not ſold before the 10*th of February enſuing, it will on that Day be ſold by public Vendue, the Sale to begin at One o'Clock, when Attendance will be given, and the Terms made known, by* CHARLES KNIGHT ¶

Roads-Town, Cumberland County, New-Jerſey, December 25, 1773.

WHEREAS an Act of Aſſembly, for the Relief of Benjamin Ayars, of the County and Province aforeſaid, paſſed September 26, 1772, enjoining it on ſaid Benjamin Ayars (among other Things contained in ſaid Act) to pay the Sum of Twenty Pounds, annually, for five Years, unto David Bowen and Job Butcher, Truſtees appointed to receive and diſtribute the ſame, among the ſaid Benjamin Ayars's Creditors. Theſe are therefore publicly to notify all ſaid Ayars's Creditors, that the firſt Payment is now lodged in the Hands of the Subſcriber, who, being one of the Truſtees, requeſts all the Creditors of the ſaid Benjamin Ayars to come and prove their Accompts, before the firſt Day of March next, otherwiſe they will be excluded their Dividend for this Year paſt. ¶
DAVID BOWEN.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

By the HARRIOT *Packet, Captain* LEE, *arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.*

VIENNA, September 27.

WE are ſurprized here at the intelligence lately received, that the Jeſuits are ſtill ſupported by the King of Pruſſia in Sileſia. Thoſe Religious have a great number of colleges there, among others that of Breſlau, given them by the Emperor Leopold; one at Brieg, another at Schweidnitz, which was formerly a pariſh church, but of which that order found means, in 1729, to get poſſeſſion from its lawful Paſtors; thoſe of Hirſchberg and Schænau, the latter of which was formerly a Lutheran church, but the Fathers got poſſeſſion of it, and drove out the Proteſtant Paſtors; that of Lignitz, which had been a Collegiate church under the Lutherans, but of which the Fathers had poſſeſſion in 1698; beſides the before-mentioned, they have another houſe in Lignitz. They have alſo the Collegiate church at Great Glogau, another at Neiſs, and thoſe of Sagan and Oppeln, all well rented, but under the ſage adminiſtration of the Pruſſian government. Probably the above are kept as decoy birds, to bring in ſuch of the Fathers as have taken care of themſelves, but it is thought the Fathers are as cunning as the Monarch is ſage, and will not truſt themſelves under his juriſdiction.

Genoa, Sept. 22. A loan is opened in this city for eight millions of French livres, at five per cent. for the community of Bourdeaux, as alſo for ſome German Princes. Another loan is begun for the Court of Denmark.

Warſaw, Sept. 28. Count de Bruhl, General of the Artillery, is juſt nominated Commandant of this city.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia hath written to the Magiſtrate of Dantzic a letter, in which ſhe engages him to terminate the difference with the King of Pruſſia, by acknowledging the territorial right of that Prince over the Port, and by making with him an arrangement for the Cuſtoms. On the other hand, M. Richard, Commiſſary of his Pruſſian Majeſty, hath delivered to Count de Golowkin a note, containing the demands of the King his Maſter (which are nearly the ſame with thoſe formerly mentioned) M. Richard declared, on delivering the note, that he could not depart from any one of the articles, but that the town muſt accept them purely and ſimply.

Count de Golowkin gave, in quality of Mediator, the above-mentioned note to the Magiſtrate, and demanded of him a categorical anſwer.

Warſaw, Oct. 9. The Commiſſaries, nominated by the Delegation to regulate the limits, will receive particular inſtructions as to the points on which they are to deliberate. It is believed that they will not break up before next Spring. They are to be recompenſed in proportion to their trouble. Notwithſtanding their inſtructions, they cannot abſolutely fix the limits, without the conſent of the Courts and the Miniſters.

The city of Thorne hath requeſted of the Delegation to uſe their good offices with the King of Pruſſia on behalf of that city; but it is not publicly known what is the deſired object.

Copenhagen, October 13. A Ship from London is juſt arrived in the Sound, having on board twelve Pilots, deſtined to conduct the Ruſſian ſquadron, under the command of Admiral Baſballe, into the Mediterranean Sea.

Warſaw, Oct. 16. The Commiſſioners nominated to regulate the limits with the three partitioning Powers, will not begin their deliberations till next ſpring. The Delegation have juſt ſuſpended their ſittings for fifteen days.

Breſlau, Oct. 16. They write from Poland, that the Pruſſian troops who had entered that country, have received orders to return to their reſpective garriſons in Brandenburgh; ſo that for the future none are to continue in Poland but in thoſe diſtricts there, which are ceded to his Pruſſian Majeſty, which will remain occupied by his troops.

A report prevails, that there are actually two battalions of Auſtrian troops in garriſon in the fortreſs of Choczim.

Bruſſels, Oct. 25. Letters from Hainault inform us, that the epidemical diſtemper, which is broke out among the horned cattle, hath made great ravages there. This news hath ſpread great conſternation here.

Conſtantinople, Oct. 8. Oſman Effendi, formerly Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Congreſs of Fockzani, to treat of a peace with the Ruſſians, ſpeaking to a Foreign Miniſter lately, ſaid, "We owe the ſame obligations now to the Ruſſians, that the Ruſſians, in the Reign of Charles XII. owed to the Swedes, which is, after their having in ſeveral engagements conquered our troops, they have at length taught our troops to conquer them."

Peterſburgh, Oct. 8. According to the eſtabliſhed cuſtom of giving mutual marks of ſatisfaction to the reſpective Miniſters, who have accompliſhed any important negotiation, the Empreſs hath decorated with the Ribbon of the Order of St. Alexander Newſki M. de Numſen, Chamberlain of the King of Denmark, and his Envoy at this Court, and made him a preſent at the ſame time of 12,000 roubles, on account of the final arrangement of the affairs of Holſtein. The Counſellor of State Berger, Secretary of the Daniſh Legation, hath been gratified with the Sum of 2000 roubles. The King of Denmark, on his part, hath recompenſed, with equal munificence, M. de Simolin, our Miniſter at Copenhagen.

Although the preſent campaign hath not been ſo ſucceſsful to the Ruſſian arms as the preceding, the Empreſs is not the leſs ſatisfied with the conduct of Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow; and ſhe hath juſt appointed the ſpouſe of that General Grand Miſtreſs of the Houſe of the Grand Ducheſs.

Naples, Oct. 12. The laſt advices received here from Sicily import, that tranquility is entirely re-eſtabliſhed there.

Hague, Oct. 15. Monſ. Roſſignol, Conſul General to the States of Barbary, has informed the States General, that the Emperor of Morocco having intimated to the King of Spain, a deſire that he ſhould ſurrender to him the town of Ceuta, which his Catholic Majeſty poſſeſſes in that country, in order to prevent his taking it by ſiege, received for anſwer, that whenever that place ſhould become a matter of conteſt, his Catholic Majeſty was determined to oppoſe force by force, and not only defend that place, but would likewiſe make himſelf maſter, if poſſible, of every town in the dominions of Morocco.

Turin, Oct. 16. Sir Peter Dennis, who is ſtationed in the Mediterranean, arrived here the 27th ult. in company with Captains Ellis, Elphinſtone and Keppel; the next day they were all preſented at Court, and received with great affability. Sir Peter Dennis was invited by the King to be preſent at the feſtival, on the marriage of his daughter on the 24th inſtant; but the Admiral received an expreſs from the Captain to whom he left the care of his fleet, in conſequence of which he ſet out directly on his return.

Vienna, Oct. 20. Advices are juſt received here from the Crimea of a very ſignal victory gained by the Ruſſian troops there, over the rebellious Ruſſians, Coſſacks, &c. and the Turks and Tartars, under the command of Dueles Gueray, the ſucceſſor of Crim Guercy. Chan Dueles was appointed grand commander of all the forces belonging to the Sublime Porte, for the re-ſubduing Crim Tartary to the dominion of the Grand Signor, and ſailed from Conſtantinople, with 18 ſhips of the third diviſion, and a great number of gallies and ſmaller veſſels, and about 15,000 men on board, a train of artillery, and great quantities of ammunition and ſtores. Having received intelligence that the rebel army in the Crimea had retired from thence to Oczakow, at the mouth of the Boriſthenes, in Budziac Tartary, the Chan landed all his men at that place, and by a proclamation of great indulgencies and protection from the Sublime Porte ſoon gained the rebels to his aſſiſtance; thus conſiderably reinforced, he attacked and took almoſt all the ſtrong places which the Ruſſians had poſſeſſed themſelves of, driving them out of the capital of Bachiſerai to the fort of Jernicale, on the Iſthmus of Precop, where they maintained themſelves againſt the united forces till the beginning of the preſent month, when a reinforcement of 3000 horſe, and 7000 foot arriving, the Ruſſians attacked the Chan in their turn, and drove him towards Bachiſerai, before which place both armies came to a general battle, in which the Turks, &c. received a total defeat, having 8000 men killed and wounded, 5000 taken priſoners, with all the cannon, ammunition, tents, &c. The remains of the defeated army fled with the utmoſt precipitation towards Oczakow, and the victorious Ruſſians entered Bachiſerai in triumph, which place they are now fortifying in the ſtrongeſt manner.

Hague, October 23. They write from Lubec, that the ceremony of the ſolemn renunciation of Prince Frederick of Denmark, of the Coadjutorſhip of the Biſhoprick of Lubec, in favour of the Prince of Holſtein Eutin, ſon of the Biſhop of Lubec, was to take place on Tueſday laſt the 26th inſtant; and that this dignity is to be for the future hereditary in the family of Holſtein Eutin.

Vienna, Oct. 21. A courier has juſt arrived here from the Ruſſian camp near Siliſtria with advice, that General Ungern had made three unſucceſsful attacks on that city, owing to the Grand Viſir's having thrown in 8000 men, with a plentiful ſupply of proviſions, ammunition and ſtores. A very conſiderable reinforcement, conſiſting of 22,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe, is now incorporated with the grand army, and the command of them is given to Niuman Pacha, and Sarika Baſſa.

Stockholm, Oct. 30. A treaty of alliance is now much talked of between the Courts of Sweden, Peterſburgh and Vienna, reſpecting the war now carrying on between the Ruſſians and Turks, which it is really thought will be ended by this campaign: immediately after which the mediation of the Emperor of Germany, and the King of Sweden, will be accepted, and it is hoped will be of effectual ſervice in compoſing the differences between the three Powers.

Amſterdam, Oct. 29. *The circumſtantial account of what happened between the Ruſſians and the inhabitants of the Iſle of Stanchio, being the moſt ſhocking affair ever heard of, even in the moſt barbarous times we have juſt received by ſome of our ſhips arrived from that quarter, and is as follows: About the latter end of Auguſt laſt it was diſcovered to the Ruſſian Admiral at the Iſle of Paros, that three Turkiſh men of war were near, and that they might be eaſily taken. Upon this information eight Ruſſian men of war, and three frigates, with about* 70 *tranſports, were diſpatched, under the command of Admiral Spiritow, to attack them; but the Turkiſh ſhips were informed of their deſign, and made their eſcape.---One of the ſhips, called the Ceillia, took ſhelter under the guns of the fortreſs of Bodorum, in the Iſland of Stanchio, but the Ruſſians perceived her, and burnt her in the harbour, before any reſiſtance could be made by the garriſon, and made off. In the mean time about* 8000 *Ruſſians landed upon the iſland, oppoſite the fortreſs, where a briſk ſkirmiſh happened between them and the garriſon. But no ſooner was the news ſpread, that the Ruſſians had burnt a Turkiſh man of war on the other ſide of the fortreſs, but the whole inhabitants aſſembled in a body, and furiouſly fell upon the Ruſſians, who, finding themſelves overpowered, endeavoured to retreat to their ſhips, when about* 800, *who could not get on board, laid down their arms, and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war; but the inhabitants, notwithſtanding they had ſurrendered, inhumanly killed every one of them. As ſoon as this affair was made known to the Ruſſian Commander, he ordered the whole of the men on board the fleet to land upon the iſland, ſword in hand, and kill every male, without diſtinction of nation, age or ſtation, which order was cruelly executed; a few only eſcaped into the woods, and were ſaved. It is ſaid that Admiral Spiritow is recalled, to anſwer for his conduct in this affair before the Empreſs.*

The war between Ruſſia and the Porte is become more vigorous than ever; and orders have of late been iſſued at Peterſburgh, to raiſe one man out of every hundred of all her Imperial Majeſty's ſubjects, which will turn out 100,000 *recruits; a large fleet is ordered for the Mediterranean, and another is ordered to join the naval force in the Archipelago.*

LONDON, October 19.

Extract of a Letter from Conſtantinople, dated Auguſt 23.

"Letters from the Black Sea adviſe, that the Chan of the Tartars ſet ſail the 21ſt of laſt month from the coaſts of Aſia, to execute the commiſſion he is charged with againſt the Crimea. These letters add, that the Pacha of Oczakow attacked and defeated a detachment of Ruſſians near Precop, and took up three pieces of cannon. Three hundred Aſiatic horſe men, from the army, brought accounts, that a number of the Grand Viſir's troops had deſerted, that the Janiſſaries had mutinied, and marched towards this capital, to demand their pay for twenty-one months paſt, and that the Porte had ſent a Capigi las Kiayaſſi, and ſome other Officers, with a large ſum of money to them: But ſome later accounts mention, that perfect tranquility reigns in the army, and that ſome Volunteers only had left it for want of ſubſiſtence."

On Sunday notice was read in the Daniſh chapel, in [illegible] ſquare, for all Sailors or Soldiers, ſubjects of that Power, to [illegible] home on board the ſhips now lying in the river for that purpoſe.

Notices are ſtuck up in all his Majeſty's Dock-yards, [illegible] the migration of Shipwrights, on the ſevereſt penalties.

The John and Thomas, Simmons, from Antigua to Liverpool, is loſt off Cape Clear, and all the people periſhed except [illegible]

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, October 6.

"The arrival of 10,000 Ruſſian ſoldiers here from [illegible] under the command of General Bibicow, entirely overturns [illegible] proſpects entertained by this city and its vicinities, of being [illegible] freed from the incumbrances of thoſe Barbarians. The [illegible] ſoldiers always behaved in a more brutal manner to the inhabitants than either the Auſtrians or Pruſſians; and often committed greateſt outrages where they were quartered. The King [illegible] to-morrow for Cracow, on ſome ſecret buſineſs of [illegible]

We hear, that [illegible] the forts in the North and West of Ireland are now repairing [illegible] strengthening.

It is no[illegible] confidently reported, that the present Parliament will not be dis[illegible]ed next summer, but be permitted to make another campaign [illegible]e winter after; so that it will then have had *eight sessions*, [illegible] the last Parliament in his present Majesty's reign also had: [illegible]nd consequently this Parliament will not be dissolved, till very [illegible]ear the full expiration of seven years.

[illegible]is said, that though the American corn, by distillation, does [illegible] produce a spirit equal to some European, yet the bread of it is very nutritious, though not so white as that used too generally in London.

Oct. 21. Some letters from Genoa mention, that the late disturbances there are now happily terminated.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, Oct. 10.

"The Delegates have presented a petition to the Grand Dyet, setting forth, that some articles have been put into the petition, by the Ministers of the three Powers, since their being first signed. These added articles they petition against, as being of a tendency highly prejudicial to the interest and safety of the kingdom of Poland. Much opposition and loud complaints are made against the Ministers, who seem fully determined to support their act."

Oct. 26. Intelligence arrived here on Friday, that a bill for laying a tax on the absentees, but under the denomination of a fine, had passed the House of Commons in Ireland, and that from circumstances, there was not the least doubt but that it would have the concurrence of the Lords, and the Lord-Lieutenant.

Lord North, 'tis said, already thinks Lord Harcourt very troublesome; and took occasion to say the other day, that he had no objection to be Prime Minister to a King, but that he could not think of being Prime Minister to a Lord-Lieutenant.

It is an old saying, "A good beginning promises a good ending." If we may believe this, the Irish Parliament will be all unanimity. But as many rules and maxims have been proved erroneous, 'tis feared the above will turn out so, if it is applied to that Parliament. The Absentee Act, which the patriots there are determined to procure, 'tis thought will be the cause of more confusion than has been experienced in that kingdom for many years. The Ministry mean to have that business settled if they can before the meeting of the British Parliament.

It was lately mentioned by the Duke d'Aguillon to the King of France, that having no Ambassador at the Court of London, at this critical juncture, might prove of bad consequence to that nation; to which Lewis replied, "I am satisfied about the sincerity and good intention of my Brother of England towards me; be not too officious."

Oct. 27. Advices from Paris say, that the French King has lately dropped some intimations, as if he wished to disrobe himself of the trappings of royalty, in imitation of his ancestor Charles V. but not with an intention of retiring to a convent.

It is confidently reported, that the Empress of Russia has lately transmitted to our Court demands of a very extraordinary nature.

Five new Peerages will take place, previous to the meeting of Parliament.

Oct. 28. The King of Prussia, it is said, hath demanded of the Jews throughout his dominions, a free gift of six millions of florins (about 500,000l. sterling.)

The next transported convicts are to be carried to East Florida, the provinces of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, having prohibited the importation of them from England.

Oct. 29. *By a courier, just arrived from the Continent, we are informed, that a revolution has happened in Denmark, and that the Dowager Queen is in possession of the crown. The King is said to be deposed; this business has been brought about entirely by his Prussian Majesty.*

Extract of a letter from Naples, Sept. 26.

"*Couriers are daily arriving here from the Court of Spain; but as we are not let into the secret of their dispatches, it is impossible to report them. However, we apprehend some very important affairs are on the carpet, as our Court are following the example of their neighbours in making warlike preparations.*"

It must convey a secret satisfaction to every honest heart, and friend to liberty, to hear that Lord Camden is looked upon at St. James's with a very favourable eye; and farther, that whenever a change happens in the law department, which it is thought will be in a short time, his Lordship will have every honourable deference paid him.

Oct. 30. *After the breaking up of the Admiralty Board yesterday morning, orders were sent to the Commissioners of Plymouth dock-yard, to fit out four frigates of war for his Majesty's service immediately.*

A private letter from the Hague says, that the general opinion there is, that there will be a war throughout Europe before the month of April, 1774.

We hear a Lieutenant-General, and six Major-Generals, are to be appointed in the new command in Ireland.

It was yesterday confidently reported, that our court had sent over a very strong and spirited remonstrance to the King of Prussia, for his late conduct, in seizing the timber belonging to our merchants.

A letter from an English Gentleman at Barcelona says, we need not have any apprehensions of a war from the Spaniards, as all the Barbary States have declared war against Spain, which will be sufficient to engage the haughty Monarch without engaging with us.

It is reported that the Prussian Ambassador has lately notified in form to our Court, his master's claim to the Sovereignty of all the ports on the Vistula, and of his taking them entirely under his direction.

Nov. 1. *Some intelligence, we hear, was last week received at St. James's from Zell, which, it is said, will find much employment for the Ministry; and further, it is thought that the Parliament will be called together sooner than imagined.*

A correspondent observes, that an absentee bill would be of great service in England; that is, taxing all those Noblemen and Gentlemen, who live in France almost all the summer, and squander away such immense sums of money among our enemies, to the great injury of this nation.

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople, Sept. 17.

"By letters from Aleppo we are informed, that the plague had carried off 250,000 of the inhabitants of Bagdad, and 140,000 at Bassora; that the people of Orfa are again in arms, and have driven out of the town the Mutselim, in the absence of the Pacha, who is at Hama.

"The defeat of the Russians in the island of Stanchio is confirmed by the arrival of an express, which hath brought here four sacks, filled with the scalps of the Russians who were killed in that enterprize."

The King of Prussia, though he does not choose to declare himself openly the enemy of Great-Britain, yet he is taking every method to irritate us to a declaration of war against him. He is barring every avenue of commerce between the two nations; oppressing the English merchants within his dominions, and threatening his own subjects if they offered us any encouragement. This haughty ambitious plunderer is almost ripe for chastisement.

They write from Lisbon, that Mr. Lyttleton, the English Ambassador, at the issue of a conference with the Secretary of State, had dispatched a packet for London, with a plan, containing thirty articles, for settling the disputes with the English merchants.

They write from Moldavia, that the Austrians have actually taken possession of the famous Turkish fortress Choczim, and that the whole Austrian army in Transylvania, and that near Semlin, are in motion.

Yesterday Morning, at half past four o'clock, died at his house on St. Peter's Hill, in the 62d year of his age, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Father of this city, and one of its representatives in Parliament, Alderman of Bridge Ward, President of Christ's Hospital, and the hon. Artillery Company, and Colonel of the Blue Regiment of City Militia. He served the office of Lord Mayor in the year 1748, and was the youngest Alderman that ever was elected to that office. His death was occasioned by breaking a blood vessel, which originated from the exercise of hunting, of which he partook a few days before he left Warwickshire.

Nov. 2. It is said, that Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. has died worth 200,000l. and that he has left very considerable legacies to charitable uses, besides considerable sums to the poor relations of his friend, who died a few years ago, and left Sir Robert the greatest part of his fortune.

Letters from Hamburgh advise, that they have lately received intelligence from Petersburgh that four ships of the line and two frigates, under the command of Vice Admiral Creegh, had received orders to sail for the Mediterranean. They likewise inform us that Count Alexis Orlow will return to Petersburgh; that Admiral Spiritow has demanded his recal, and that the fleet in those seas will have another Commander in Chief appointed over them, furnished with fresh instructions relative to the state of affairs in the Mediterranean.

Sir Joseph Yorke, by his long residence in Holland, it is well known, is well acquainted with the policy of the Dutch, as well as of the neighbouring nations; and we are informed that it is from him, that our Ministry hear what is going forward in that part of the world. We are likewise informed that he has very lately acquainted them, that some business is now in agitation between the Prince of Orange and the King of Prussia, and he would advise England to provide *against the worst*. From that known plotting head of this little great Frederick it is feared something very dangerous to the peace of this nation is now in birth; and unless our Ministry are such skilful midwives as to procure an abortion, we shall be surprized with something monstrous.

Extract of a Letter from Marseilles, October 10.

"*An order has just arrived to the Commissary of Marine here, for the immediate fitting out of the following ships of war, &c. Six of fifty guns, six of forty, twelve frigates of thirty, thirty two, and thirty six guns each, and twenty gallies, most of them of the largest size. This fleet is to be well furnished from the magazines with arms and warlike stores, and likewise to take on board six thousand troops, with provisions for four months. What the intention of the French Court is in making these extraordinary preparations is not publicly known, as it is most industriously kept secret; but it is the general opinion, that a design is meditated against a certain republic of Italy, that has of late given much offence to the Court of Versailles. An order was likewise sent at the same time to Toulon for fitting out two ships of ninety guns each, and two of eighty guns, which are to join the fleet fitting out here. For many months past a most particular attention has been paid to strengthen the fortifications both here and at Toulon. Large quantities of timber, and naval and military stores, have been daily pouring into the docks and magazines; a considerable extra number of artificers have been employed, and in fact, every operation has been carried forward with the same vigour, as if a war was now actually engaged in, or absolutely intended. Several ships belonging to the Russian service have lately been sold here, being judged of no farther service in the war now carrying on in the Ægean sea.*"

Different accounts from Spain inform, that there was never known greater expedition made in the several sea-ports of that kingdom, in building new ships, and repairing the old ones, than at present.

Nov. 4. We hear that Lord Stormont will not return to his ambassy at the Court of France till after Christmas.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Oct. 29.

"According to our advices from Petersburgh, some very important affairs seem to be upon the carpet there, and the Empress is in great agitation from the apprehension of some revolution in Russia. In short, it is supposed a few weeks will produce some very extraordinary event in that country. In the mean time money is very scarce at Petersburgh, and we learn from Amsterdam, that the course of exchange to Petersburgh is so low, that the rouble, which used to be valued at 50 sous, is now worth no more than 40."

Extract of a Letter from Dantzic, Oct. 20.

"The affairs of this city have now taken a more prosperous turn than could have been expected. M. Reichard, the Prussian Agent here, has notified to Count Galowkin, the Russian Minister, and the Magistracy, that his Prussian Majesty, in consequence of some overtures made from the Court of Warsaw, relative to the delivery up to him of the Duchy of Samogitia, has agreed to renounce all and every of his claims on this city, as soon as the said Duchy shall be delivered."

A Correspondent says, "The King of Prussia has formally declared, that he has no claims on the Bishopric of Osnaburgh, or any places dependant on it in the circle of Westphalia."

On Tuesday evening there was a respectable meeting of many Gentlemen of the Livery at the White Hart Tavern, Holborn, when it was unanimously resolved to support the interest of Frederick Bull, Esq; the Lord Mayor elect, to represent this City in in Parliament, in the room of Sir Robert Ladbroke, deceased.

Last night there was a numerous and very respectable meeting of the Livery at the Half Moon Tavern, agreeable to advertisement, for the nomination of a proper person, to be recommended to the Common Hall to represent this City in Parliament, in the room of Sir Robert Ladbroke, deceased. About 8 o'clock Mr. William Bishop was voted in their chair, when, after reading the advertisement relative to their meeting, he asked if any Gentleman present would avow it; which was acknowledged by Mr. Benthall; but Mr. Benson started up, and declared himself the person who wrote the advertisement, with the concurrence of many respectable Liverymen, friends of Constitutional Liberty; which not being contradicted, he gained the confidence of the Assembly.

The business of the meeting being declared by the Chairman, Mr. Benson proposed Fred. Bull, Esq; (our Lord Mayor elect) as a proper person to represent this great City in Parliament; as a person who, in the several departments of life, justly entitled him to confidenee; the motion was seconded by Mr. Polhill, and carried almost unanimously, one hand being *only* held up against him. No one else being proposed, the Lord Mayor elect was declared to be the person nominated by the meeting, as a fit person to represent the City of London in Parliament. A motion was then made and seconded, that the Chairman be requested to wait on the Lord Mayor elect with the resolutions of this meeting, which was carried unanimously. A motion was then made, that the above resolutions be published in the news papers; and another, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, for his prudent and impartial conduct; both which were carried unanimously. A great deal of scurrility passed on censuring the conduct of some Justices, and a motion was then made to adjourn the meeting.

Another account says, "It was resolved unanimously, the interest of the Livery present should be exerted in favour of Mr. Bull. The more important matters being adjusted, some trifling altercations ensued, in which a Justice of the Tower Hamlets *exposed* himself, as some Justices of the Peace do his Majesty's Commissions, by improper conduct. A Gentleman present took occasion to reflect, with great acrimony, on all the Middlesex Justices."

Nov. 5. By the little attendance Lord North pays in town, people imagine that there is nothing transacting between our Court and that of any nation whatever. But in giving way to this opinion, the people will find themselves in an error; for his Lordship, we are assured, never had more business upon his hands than at present; and therefore retires from town to be the better able to go through it, with satisfaction to his master, and the benefit of the kingdom.

Private letters from Copenhagen say, that the troubles in that kingdom daily increase, and that the aspiring Queen Dowager has such a powerful party, that it is feared she will overturn the present government; that the Prussian Ambassador is consulted by her and Prince Frederick upon all occasions, and that expresses are daily going to and from Berlin, from which it is strongly suspected, that the King of Prussia is a promoter of the troubles in that unhappy kingdom.

Nov. 6. The King of Prussia's late conduct with respect to Dantzic has so far affected the prices of such articles as we deal for with that place, that they are advanced in general upwards of thirty per cent.

By a gentleman returned from Civita Vecchia we are informed, that several of the ringleaders of the riot in Sicily were apprehended, and ordered for immediate execution.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Oct. 19.

"The Russian General Potemkin has just arrived with a grand retinue, and a guard of 300 horse, from the grand army in Bulgaria, on a commission of the greatest importance from the Empress of Russia. Since his arrival, no less than five Couriers have brought him dispatches from Petersburgh. He is almost constantly closetted with the Emperor; and it is generally thought, that next campaign the Emperor will declare openly against the Turks."

Extract of a Letter from Thorne, Oct. 23.

"The Magistracy of this City have just subscribed and sent off a petition and memorial to the Delegation at Warsaw, in which they beg their influence with the King of Prussia, to grant the following propositions; that the inhabitants of Thorne shall have the free exercise of their religion and liberties as they now stand; that no Jesuits, or any order of Popish Priests, shall be permitted to reside in the city, or its territories; that no undue or extra tax shall be laid on the inhabitants, without the consent of the Grand Dyet of Poland. If these propositions are granted, the city of Thorne will own his Prussian Majesty its guardian and protector."

We are informed, by letters from Constantinople, that the Grand Signor hath made magnificent presents to the commanders and officers of his army, and sent to the subalterns and soldiers two thousand purses, equal to three millions of French money; which hath so animated the Turkish troops, that it is said there is not one amongst them, who is not ambitious to shed his blood for the service of so generous a sovereign.

Upon a moderate computation, 60,000 men are slaughtered every campaign while the war continues between the Turks and Russians. It is no great proof of the humanity of the Christian powers, not to exert themselves to prevent any farther bloodshed.

They write from Madrid, that Governor Riley, who lately arrived there from New-Orleans, escaped from thence for fear of being massacred, as the garrison had mutinied, and threatened to kill all the obnoxious officers.

In consequence of some late dispatches to the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, it is daily expected that an answer will arrive from these two Courts, on an affair of the greatest importance to the future peace of Europe.

The Dutch are at this time building four capital ships of the line at one of their ports, for the service of France.

The Spaniards erected, in the course of the last summer, a battery of Culverins, 18 feet long, at the entrance of the harbour of Carthagena, and are raising some other works of consequence at the same place.

Expresses are daily arriving from Sir Joseph Yorke, so that there is something in agitation, which makes the motions of a certain power very doubtful with respect to the English.

Nov. 8. There is much private talk of the Prussian Ministers being speedily recalled, on account of some matters, now in agitation between Great-Britain and Berlin, not being likely at present to be settled to the mutual satisfaction of both Courts.

By the last accounts from Constantinople we learn, that though the Grand Signor is engaged in a dangerous and expensive war, he does not neglect, in the midst of it, to cultivate the arts of peace, having lately founded schools in that city for instructing youth in the knowledge of the Greek tongue, and in the study of the most celebrated ancient Authors, who have written in that language, particularly Demosthenes, Sophocles, and Aristotle. His Highness has likewise caused it to be publicly notified, that no Greek shall aspire to the dignity of Hospodar or Prince of Walachia, who has not been previously educated in the above seminary or college.

The Prussian Ambassador has dropped some very extraordinary hints lately, which have surprized the Ministry, and it is thought will much alter the system, which it was a few days ago imagined would have been adopted.

There are letters by the Devonshire East-Indiaman, Captain Morgan, who is lately arrived from Bengal, which bring an account, that the French have got at the Mauritius a very powerful fleet of large men of war; that they expected to be joined by several more from France, and that then they were to sail on some grand enterprizes.

Nov. 9. The Empress of Russia hath wrote a letter, with her own hand, to the Count de Panin, thanking him for his care in the education of her son, which had answered her warmest wishes, and concluding in the following manner:

----- "Now, Sir, exert your firm and intrepid spirit, and turn "your whole attention to the affairs of the empire, which have "been by me confided to you, and which I now again commit to "your charge. Procure for your fellow-citizens a solid peace, "and the tranquility which is wished for by me and you; so that, "by the divine benediction on your infinite cares and toils, the "public felicity may crown your latter days. You may always "depend on a distinguished regard.

(Signed) CATHERINE."

Extract of a letter from Warsaw.

"His Prussian Majesty has made a demand on the Bishopric of Wormia, of seven millions of florins. This province, though now added to the Prussian dominions, has for time immemorial belonged to the kingdom of Poland."

A private letter from Naples informs us, that the King of the two Sicilies has ordered that all insolvent debtors, after fifty days confinement, shall have an allowance, sufficient to support them, from their creditors, or be discharged immediately from prison; and has also suppressed the exorbitant fees and exactions of Goalers.

Extract of a letter from Naples, Oct. 4.

"The troubles at Palermo, after having continued four days, were appeased the 23d ult. through the discreet conduct of the Archbishop. The King has granted a general amnesty to the mutineers; and his Majesty has sent to Palermo the Count d'Aguilola, to publish it amongst them."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Nov. 2.

"The last letters from Paris, which are dated the 29th of October, advise, that an account arrived there the day before, that the Russians having passed the Danube in order to attack the Turks, found the avenues which led to them so well guarded and defended by a numerous train of artillery, that they were obliged to retire, and repass that river in great disorder, and with much loss; that the Turks pursued them over the river, and had an engagement with the Russians, in which the latter suffered extremely, and were entirely defeated. A few days will shew whether this account is authentic or otherwise."

We are informed, that the 19th of November is the day fixed for the meeting of the Parliament.

By a ship from Barcelona we are informed, that a Dutch vessel, carrying the English flag, had been attacked off that place by a Spanish Guarda Costa, but defended herself with great bravery, though she had lost all her men but five, and they carried her safe into Cagliari, one of the Sardinian ports.

The Lords of the Admiralty, and Commissioners of the Navy, have received orders to attend the Privy Council to-morrow at St. James's, with their respective accounts.

We are informed, that the schemes proposed by Administration, for raising the sum of 300,000l. in the kingdom of Ireland, is, by granting annuities of 6 per cent. per ann. increasing to the survivors, after the manner of the Tontines in France.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Nov. 2.

"Every post from the North hints at some great event being near at hand, which, it is said, will much embarrass the present system of politics in Europe."

The Empress of Russia, wearied out with her present bloody contest with the Porte, has, it is said, signified her intentions, through the medium of the British Court, of receding from some of her demands, relative to the Crimea and the navigation of the Black Sea.

The last article of charge in an Attorney's bill lately delivered, is, For *surmounting insurmountable difficulties*, 20l.

A gentleman just arrived from Norwich says, that the greatest number of manufacturers are out of employment that have been known for some years; it is in some measure attributed to the difficulties with which trade labours under, as almost a total stop has been put to that with the port of Dantzic.

They write from Stockholm, that some Chiefs of the Polish Confederacy have lately arrived there.

Advices from Florence mention the suppression of several more religious Houses in that city.

This being Lord Mayor's Day, Frederick Bull, Esq; Lord Mayor elect, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and the Sheriffs, went by water, attended by the several Companies in their barges, to Westminster Hall; and after having walked round the Hall, and saluted all the Courts, the Lord Mayor went to the Exchequer-bar, and there took the oaths, &c. after which they returned by water in the usual manner, and proceeded to Guild-hall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided.

They write from Berlin, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, is now negotiating there between the King of Prussia and the States General.

Some extraordinary proceedings in the war department has occasioned great murmuring among the general officers; the consequences of which, it is expected, will be the appointment of a commander in chief, and the dismission of the present secretary.

It is said the salaries of the vacant important offices are appropriated to the support of the Queen of Denmark, and regularly transmitted to her at Zell.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 23.

In Captain M'Larty's Ship came Passenger Mr. Godfrey M'Neil, a Gentleman of Fortune in Argyleshire, with the View to fix upon a Settlement, for a Number of Families from that Part of the Highlands of Scotland, who intend for America as soon as he returns. The Spirit of Migration is become so universal there, that it is thought the Country must soon be almost depopulated, unless the Landholders take some speedy and effectual Means to quiet their poor Tenants, who are now determined not to bear their Oppressions any longer.

The following inhuman Affair we are informed, from good Authority, was transacted on the Frontiers of Fincastle, about the latter End of September last:---Captain William Russel, with several Families, and upwards of 30 Men, set out with an Intention to reconnoitre the Country towards the Ohio, and settle in the Limits of the expected new Government. A few Days after they set out, unluckily the Party was separated into three Detachments; the main Body in the Front, with the Women and Children, and their Cattle and Baggage; in the Center, Captain Russell's Son, with five white Men, and two Negroes; who, the fatal Night before the Murder, encamped a few Miles short of the Front. In the Morning, about Day-break, while asleep in the Camp, they were fired upon by a Party of Indians, who killed young Mr. Russell, and four other white Men, and one Negroe. Captain Russell, shortly after bringing up the Rear, unexpectedly came on the Corps of his Son, which was mangled in an inhuman Manner, and there was left in him a Dart-arrow, and a War Club was left beside him. After this unexpected Assault, the Party, upon getting Intelligence, returned to the Inhabitants. It appeared afterwards, that the Indians had pursued young Russell's Party some considerable Distance the Day before, and, upon overtaking them, took that defenceless Opportunity to perpetrate their Barbarity.

BOSTON, *December* 23.

We hear that the Council met at Cambridge last Tuesday, but would not advise the Governor to issue a Proclamation, for apprehending Persons suspected to be concerned in the Destruction of the Tea belonging to the East-India Company.

NEW-YORK, December 30.

About 10 o'Clock last Thursday Morning, the House of the Hon. George D. Ludlow, Esq; Third Judge of the Supreme Court of this Province, at Hempstead Plains, took Fire, and was burnt to the Ground, with almost every Thing therein contained, but providentially no Lives were lost.

Mr. Ludlow had been in New-York the Day before, and was scarce three Hours at Home before his House was all in Flames.---The Fire 'tis supposed originated by Means of some Sparks, that found their Way through the Crack of an old Chimney, and communicated to the Wooden Work of one of the Rooms above.

The Loss Mr. Ludlow sustains by this Accident, cannot be less than 3000l. for besides the Loss of his Furniture, Plate, &c. a Library, worth 1200l. is entirely consumed.

The Duchess of Gordon, Captain Winn, a full Ship, and with many Passengers, sailed from Portsmouth for this Place the second of November, and may be hourly expected.

Last Night, a little before 11 o'Clock, a terrible Fire was discovered bursting out of the Governor's House, in Fort George: Before the Town, or even the Family were alarmed, the Flames had risen to so great a Height, that it was impossible to save the House, and with Difficulty the Lives of the distressed Inhabitants were preserved: They were it seems all in Bed, and the Governor himself, with his Lady and Daughter, had Time to put on very few of their Clothes, before they were obliged to quit the House; so that it is not probable that the Papers, Books, Plate, Furniture, or any of the valuable Goods, &c. it contained, were saved; but providentially no lives were lost. The Flames spread with such Rapidity, that very soon after they were discovered, they universally filled the House in every Part, but appeared to rage most furiously on the Side next the Town, on which they were directly driven by a fresh Northwest Wind, which together with the Ramparts, which kept the Engines at too great a Distance, prevented the Water from reaching the House on that Side; therefore all that could be done was, to preserve the adjacent and other Houses in the City, on which a fiery Shower of Flakes from the burning Shingles, &c. incessantly fell; but the Houses being covered with Snow, was a great Means of their Preservation; and on Col. Morris's House, which was most exposed, and where the Heat melted the Snow, several Engines were kept playing, which extinguished the Fire that fell on the House, before it had Time to kindle, and thereby happily prevented a general Conflagration, of which there was the most imminent Danger. The Confusion occasioned by this melancholy Event, and the Shortness of the Time since, hinder us from the Knowledge of the Cause of it, and many of the Circumstances that attended it. Every Countenance strongly expressed the deepest Concern, for the Distress of the Persons principally affected by the Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 4.

A Writer in the Boston Gazette observes, that the People, tho' unanimously determined that the East-India Company's Tea should not be sold nor landed, nor remain in Harbour long enough, to be liable (according to an Act of the British Parliament) to the Payment of the Duty imposed by that Parliament, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in Ameriea; yet tho' the People were thus determined, they took every possible Measure in their Power, to get rid of the Tea, with as little Danger as possible to the Property of the Owners, and others concerned, and therefore took all the necessary and most effectual Measures for sending it back; but through the Practices of the Governor, the Collector, and the Owner of the Ship, to baffle their Designs, and detain the Tea, till it should be liable to the Payment of the Duty, the People, deprived of any other Way to get rid of it, were obliged to destroy it in their own Defence; so that all the Damage the Owners, &c. sustain by its Destruction, is wholly chargeable upon the Governor, Collector, Owner, &c.

On Sunday last CHARITY SERMONS were preached at CHRIST-CHURCH and ST. PETERS, for the Relief of the poor and distressed Members of those Congregations, and the Collections amounted to *One Hundred Pounds*.

On Friday Evening last, in the 17*th Year of her Age*, died Miss SUSANNA MILNER, eldest Daughter of Mr. EDWARD MILNER, of Roxborough Township, in Philadelphia County, after a severe and tedious Illness, which she bore with much Patience and Resignation.

She was a young Lady of a sweet Temper, greatly beloved by her Acquaintance, and having been ever a dutiful Child, the being deprived of her, in the Flower of Life, is a severe Affliction to her Parents, whose Tears for the Loss of an *only Son*, accidentally killed some Months ago, were not yet dried up. Her Remains, attended by a large and respectable Number of People from Town and Country, were interred on Sunday last in Whitemarsh Church Burying-ground, and a suitable Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. SMITH.

Last Wednesday Night, about Twelve o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the back Shed of a Joiner's Shop in Front-street, which destroyed a Quantity of Furniture, some Mahogany Plank, &c. but, by the timely Assistance of the Inhabitants, it was happily extinguished without much other Damage. It is said to have been occasioned by some hot Ashes being carelessly left there the Day before.

At the Court of Oyer and Terminer held at Easton, for the County of Northampton, before the Honourable JOHN LAWRENCE, *and* THOMAS WILLING, *Esquires, on the 17th ult. Alexander Buchanan was convicted of Burglary, and received Sentence of Death: And the next Day Thomas Wilson was convicted of Murder, for shooting William Hewit through the Body with a Bullet and three Swan Shot, the 29th of October, 1768. After he had committed this horrid Murder, he robbed the Deceased of his Hat, and 4l. 17s. 6d. in Money, which Wilson saw him receive the Night before; he then made his Escape, and remained undiscovered until about three Months ago, having committed a Felony in Sussex County, New-Jersey, he was discovered while at the Bar there, by a Person, who had seen him at Hewit's a few Days before the Murder, and who had heard that Wilson was the Person suspected. On his Trial this Murder was clearly proved upon him, and he received Sentence of Death.*

Arrived from this Port. Captain Villeneufve, in London; Volans, at Bristol; Bethell, at New-Orleans; and Captain Mason, at Charles-Town.

☞ The Examination of the SASQUEHANNAH CASE, or CONNECTICUT CLAIM, mentioned in our last, will be published on Saturday next.

*** The Members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are requested to meet at their Hall, on Friday Evening next, at 6 o'Clock, for the annual Election of Officers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, and Schooner Abigail, S. Snow, from Virginia. Brig Unity, P. Flyn, Georgia. Sloop Polly, W. Shines, and Sloop Betsey, B. Towers, N. Carolina. Schooner Belvidera, R. Bishoprick, and Sloop Ranger, J. Young, Maryland. Schooner Amelia, P. Berry, Mississippi. Sloop North-Carolina Packet, A. Dyar, S. Carolina. Schooner Sally, O. Eve, Honduras. Brig Broker, S. Devonshire, from Hispaniola.

OUTWARDS. Ship Jenny, A. M'Ilvaine, for Cork. Schooner Tryal, D. Harrdw, St. Eustatia.

CLEARED. Schooner Betsey, J. Atkins, to Boston. Schooner Polly, R. Inkson, Grenades. Brig Agnes, J. Mather, Oporto. Ship Montague, W. Pickles, Schooner Hebe, J. Wilson, Brig Monmouth, S. Devonshire, and Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Jamaica. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Snow Prince George, J. Campbell, New-Pert Pratt. Brig Elizabeth, C. Stewart, and Ship Minerva, R. Macky, Lisbon. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, and Schooner Peggy, G. Crombie, Virginia. Snow Harmony, J. Clifton, Surrinam. Brig Unity, P. Flyn, Georgia. Ship Elizabeth, W. Shroudy, and Ship Clementina, P. Brown, Cadiz. Brig Princess of Orange, H. Norris, Coracoa. Brig John, J. Ashmead, to London.

Next Saturday Afternoon, at One o'Clock, at

JAMES LOUGHEAD'S VENDUE,

Will begin the Sale of a general Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, in which there is a great Variety of best double gilt Coat and Vest Buttons, Gold and Silver Basket Ditto, Mens, Womens, Boys and Girls Worsted Hose, &c. &c. Likewise two Bags of best live Feathers, about 100 lb. each. Also Houshold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. *Philadelphia, Jan.* 4, 1774.

THE Partnership of ANDREW CALDWELL, and J. WILSON, having expired on the first Day of August last, all Persons who are indebted to them, either by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are once more requested to make Payment to ANDREW CALDWELL, before the 10th Day of February next, as those Accounts, that are then unsettled, shall be put into a Lawyer's Hand, without further Notice, and those who have Demands on them, are desired to send in their Accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid. *Philad. Jan.* 4, 1774.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE rolling up of the Numbers, Blanks and Prizes, of the Third Class of the Pettie's Island Cash Lottery, for Norrington Presbyterian Church, Whitpain Lutheran Church, &c. &c. is begun, and as soon as finished the Drawing will positively commence, of which there will be Notice given shortly, in a future Advertisement. Those Gentlemen who have had Tickets to sell, are requested to return such of them as are not sold before the 20th Instant. *January* 5, 1774.

N. B. There remain a few Tickets to be disposed of. § 1w.

JOHN GUILJAM KALS, Minister of the Gospel, refers (as to the Way how he returned to Philadelphia) to Mr. Henry Miller's German Gazette, of November 1, and Mr. Goddard's Chronicle, of December 27, 1773; and gives the following Extract of a Letter to the Public, written by a Gentleman, who was his Scholar in the Year 1763, at Reading, to learn HEBREW, concerning the Improvement his Cousin had made in the Time of Eighteen Months; wherein he says, "*My Cousin shewed me a Latin Translation he had made of some of the Papers in the* Spectator, *which exhibited a fine Specimen of his Proficiency in the Study of that Language. It was not only done with the greatest grammatical Correctness, but discovered in the Author a just Discernment of the Latin Idiom, far beyond what could have been expected from a Student but of Eighteen Months standing. Such Progress does Honour both to Preceptor and Pupil. I must congratulate my Friend on his good Fortune, in falling into the Hands of so able a Teacher; at the same Time I cannot but lament, that a Man so well qualified to conduct the Education of young Gentlemen, should meet with so little Encouragement in that Capacity.------I have heard that, as soon as you are free from your present Engagement, you intend to remove to some other Part of the World. I would esteem it as a Favour to be made acquainted with the Place where you intend to fix your Residence next, as well as with the Expectation you have where you are going. My Cousin will take the Charge of conveying your Letter to me,*

I am, with the greatest Respect, Reverend Sir,
Your obliged Pupil, and humble Servant,

Pequea, Jan. 4, 1772. WM. F----, jun."

THE GENTLEMAN, who borrowed the second Volume of BLACKWELL's COURT OF AUGUSTUS of *J. H.* is requested to deliver it to the PRINTERS hereof. ¶ 1w.

BRANDY and *West-India* RUM,
From several different ISLANDS,
TO BE SOLD, BY
DANIEL ROBERDEAU. tf.

Philadelphia, January 5, 1774.

WAS *taken up on the first of November last, a red and white* COW, *she is dry, and in good order, has a white head, four white feet, white down her brisket and belly, the bush of her tail white, white on her near flank, and a white mark on her shoulder. Whoever has lost said Cow, by applying to* ISAAC LORT, *in Strawberry-alley, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again. She has been advertised before; if no owner appears within ten days from this date, she will be sold for the charges.* ¶ 1w.

A likely NEGROE GIRL,
TO BE SOLD,

SEVENTEN *Years old, has had the Small-pox and Measles, is remarkably healthy, not having had a Day's Sickness, but what the Measles occasioned, during nine Years, is very brisk and lively, can do all Sorts of House-work, and might soon be made a compleat Cook. A Purchaser that lives in this Province will be most agreeable. For further Particulars, enquire of the* PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY likely young NEGROE WENCH, of about 22 Years of Age, fit for all Manner of House-work, in Town or Country. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Philadelphia, January 5,

WAS *LOST, last Sunday Forenoon, a green S[hagreen] case of a* WATCH, *with a Cypher A. P. between Court-House and St. Peter's Church. Whoever finds the above brings it to the Printers hereof, shall receive Five Shillings reward.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Thomas Lunn, Inn-keeper, in London-Britain township, on the 26th of this instant January, at 12 o'clock on said day, a certain piece or parcel of land, situate in said township, containing 25 acres; bounded by lands of Thomas Lunn, Richard Richardson, and the great road leading from New-Castle to Lancaster; late the property of Thomas Morgan; seized and taken in execution by

Chester, January 3, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Chester, January 3, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at ten o' clock, on the 27th day of this instant, a plantation, and tract of land, situate in New-London township, containing 200 acres of deeded land, and a warrant right to 30 acres of land, adjoining the before mentioned, bounded by land of James Hughes, Robert Finney, Thomas Gilmore, George Mitchel, and Elk River, with a log house and barn, an orchard, and a considerable quantity of meadow. Also, at the same time and place, will be exposed to public sale, a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep and swine, farming utensils and houshold furniture; late the estate of Andrew Gamble; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, on the 31st of this instant January, a certain messuage, plantation, and two tracts of land, situate in Sadsbury township, containing 221 acres; bounded by lands of Michael Finley, John Boyd, James Lockhart, and others; with a good dwelling-house, log barn, a good bearing orchard, some meadow made, and a large quantity more may be made; late the estate of Hugh Maguire, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

Chester, January 3, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Chester, January 3, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at one o' clock, on the first day of February next, a plantation, and tract or parcel of land, situate in West-Caln township, containing 150 acres; bounded by land of Richard Hope, and others, with a log house, barn, orchard, &c. some meadow made, and conveniency for making more; late the estate of Josiah Campbel, deceased; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at twelve o' clock, on the second day of February next, a valuable plantation, situate in Uwchland township, containing 326 acres; bounded by lands of John Evans, William Millhouse, Jacob Moses, and others; about 180 acres cleared, 70 or 80 acres of said land is and may be made excellent meadow, equal, it is thought, to the best marsh; there are on said land a log house, barn, and other improvements, orchard, &c. late the estate of Humphrey Lloyd, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

Chester, January 3, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at 11 o' clock, on the third day of February next, at the house of Benjamin Coates, Inn-keeper, in Charlestown township, a messuage, plantation, and tract of land, situate in said township, containing 211 acres, half cleared, a log house, barn, a quantity of meadow, orchard, &c. and is bounded by lands of James Martin, William Moore, Esq; Benjamin Boyer, and the river Schuylkill. Also, at the same time and place, will be exposed to public sale, another plantation or tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, containing 199 acres of good land; bounded by lands of John Griffith, John Francis, and others; about one half cleared and quite fresh, good conveniency for meadow, with a log house and barn, a young bearing orchard, &c. All late the estate of Matthias Tyson; seized and taken in execution by

Chester, January 3, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Chester, January 3, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the 7th day of February next, on the premises, 43 acres of land, in Ridley township, some part cleared, but chiefly woodland; bounded by lands of John Knowles, Andrew Culin, and others. Also six acres of marsh, situate in Darby township; bounded by the Thoroughfare creek, land of John Knowles, and others. Both late the estate of George Grantham, deceased; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Chester, January 3, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at one o' clock, on the 8th day of February next, a plantation, and tract of land, situate in Haverford township, containing 200 acres; bounded by lands of John David, Thomas Cornick, and others; with a good dwelling-house, barn, orchard, and a considerable quantity of meadow; late the estate of Joseph Caldwell; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

In the Town of Middletown, in Lancaster County, near the River Susquehanna,

THE HOUSE and LOT, formerly belonging to Mr. George Fry, and now kept as a store by John Williams; the lot is 60 feet in front, on the main street, and 200 feet in depth, whereon is a good square log house, 32 feet in front and 30 feet deep, the front part of the house made into a store, with a cellar underneath, and a kitchen behind the house; there is also on the premises a large well made frame store, 60 feet long and 20 feet wide, divided into proper divisions to hold grain, or any sort of store goods, being all well floored; also a good stable and garden, and two lots adjoining. The house is two stories high, and lately compleatly finished; the whole being convenient for a store-keeper, and is situated near the middle of the town, where a store has been kept for several years past, and is now kept, with a good assortment of goods, and has a considerable trade. Any person inclined to purchase, may, on paying one third of the purchase-money down, have 12 or 18 months for the remainder, and may know the price, by applying to JOHN WILLIAMS, at the store, in Middletown, HAMILTON and MOORE, in Lancaster, or RANDLE MITCHELL, in Philadelphia. The purchaser may, if he chuses, have all the goods on hand at said store, on very reasonable terms, and a reasonable time to pay the money, giving security, if required. If the house and lots are not sold before the tenth day of March next, they will be sold by public vendue on that day, to the highest bidder, at the house of GEORGE FRY.

All persons indebted for goods, bought of JOHN WILLIAMS, at said store, are desired to come and settle their accounts with him, and pay off their balances, before the said tenth day of March, to prevent trouble to themselves and the owners. And any person chusing to buy goods at said store, before that time, may have them at first cost, paying cash for the same.

A YOUNG WOMAN, with a good Breast of Milk, wants a Place, as a wet NURSE. She can be well recommended. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from a stable in the lower part of Second-street, on the evening of the 24th of December, 1773, a BAY MARE, 14½ hands high, about 8 years old, branded on the near buttock thus ⊖, is part English, and a natural trotter. Whoever has taken up said MARE, and will deliver her at THOMAS HALE's Livery-stable, in Lombard-street, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges. ¶

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strengthening.

...nfidently reports ...ons indebted to the eſtate of ELEANOR JOHN, ...ed next ſumm... of New-Britain, deceaſed, either by bill, bond, or ...e winter after... ounts, are deſired to make payment before the firſt day the laſt Parlia... uary next, or they may expect to be ſued without further ...nd conſequently ...; and all perſons having any juſt demands againſt ſaid ...ear the full expi...te, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, ...s ſaid, that th... hat they may be adjuſted, by MATTHEW ADAMS, who has ... produce a ſpiri... the books, bills and bonds, in his poſſeſſion. MATTHEW ...ry nutritious, t... ADAMS, and CADWALADER MORRIS, Executors. ¶

London.

Oct. 21. Som...
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January 12, 1774. NUMB. 2351.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Dr. LELAND's new Hiſtory of *Ireland*.

THE PUBLIC is informed, that a very neat Edition of this Work, handſomely bound, in three Volumes Octavo, Price Thirty-ſix Shillings, will be ready to be delivered complete in the Spring. Thoſe Gentlemen who are diſpoſed to purchaſe it, are deſired to ſubſcribe their Names, in a Book left with JOHN AIREY, at the Poſt-Office, Philadelphia, and they may depend upon its being delivered to them the Moment the Hiſtory is ready. 4 *W.*

*** The Subſcribers to this Edition may reſt aſſured, that it is carefully corrected by Dr. LELAND's own Hand.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1774.

THIS is to give Notice, to thoſe Officers who ſerved in the Pennſylvania Regiment in the Year 1764, who are entitled to any Share of the Land granted to them by the Honourable Proprietors in 1769, and to all thoſe who derive any Right or Title under any of the ſaid Officers, that they, or their Attornies, are to attend, on Monday, the 28th Day of February next, at the Houſe of JOHN LITTLE, in Fourth-ſtreet, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon, in order to pay for their reſpective Allotments, as the Board of Property are come to a Reſolution to grant Patents, upon Payment of the whole Sum, and upon no other Terms. Therefore, all thoſe who have any Claim to the ſaid Lands, under the Proprietors Grant to ſaid Officers, are to take Notice, that the Shares of thoſe, who do not attend and pay, will be forfeited, and Patents for the ſame granted to thoſe who advance the whole Money, according to the original Agreement, made with the Proprietors. TURBUTT FRANCIS, Lieut. Colonel, SAMUEL HUNTER, and JAMES IRVINE, Commiſſioners. 7 *W.* 51--58

First-Month 1, 1774.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of MARSH, lying in the townſhip of Elſinborough, county of Salem, and province of Weſt New-Jerſey, and between Delaware River and Halfway Creek, containing 187½ acres; the ſaid marſh is a very fine paſture for cattle, the whole ſummer through. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part thereof, may apply to

WILLIAM HANCOCK, junior,
6 *W.* Living in the aforeſaid townſhip.

To be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for a FARM, within twenty Miles of PHILADELPHIA,

TWENTY-FOUR ACRES of MEADOW, and Eight Acres of UPLAND, with a good Brick Houſe, Barn and Cow-houſe, an Orchard, and a great Variety of other Fruit Trees; it lies in Paſſyunk Townſhip, about 4 Miles from Philadelphia, and is very ſuitable for Gardening and Milk ſelling; it can be rented for Ninety Pound a Year. Enquire of the Subſcriber, in Philadelphia, near the New-market. ¶

JOSEPH PENROSE.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1774.

A PERSON who lives in an airy Part of the Town, and has good Accommodations for Children, would be glad of three or four to board. Enquire of the PRINTERS. If they are under ten Years old it would be the more agreeable. §

Chichester, January 4, 1774.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday, the firſt day of March next (if the weather ſhould prove rainy, the ſale will be on the next fair day after) to begin at ten o' clock, at the dwelling-houſe late of John Price, Eſq; in Lower Chicheſter townſhip, in the county of Cheſter,

HORSES, milch cows, working oxen, ſteers, and young cattle, ſheep, ſwine, a large quantity of fine and coarſe hay, a riding chair, beds, furniture, and ſundry ſorts of houſhold goods and implements of huſbandry; late the property of the ſaid John Price, Eſq; deceaſed; where attendance will be given, and reaſonable credit allowed, by ELISHA PRICE, and SAMUEL PRICE, Executors.

N. B. All thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, are requeſted to bring in the ſame, in order for payment; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by note or book account, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to the ſaid Executors. ¶

Cohanſey, Weſt New-Jerſey, January 1, 1774.

To be SOLD, by private SALE,

THE TAVERN, called the Three Hearts, ſituate in Newark, in New-Caſtle county. The buſineſs of tavern-keeping has been long carried on at this place, with particular ſucceſs, by reaſon of the ſituation being on the great road, leading from Saſquehanna and Lancaſter, to New-Caſtle, Wilmington, Philadelphia, &c. between 12 and 5 miles diſtant from New-Caſtle, Wilmington, Chriſtiana Bridge, Newport and the Head of Elk; and alſo on account of the great number of travellers that paſs that way, and four annual public meetings held there. The houſe is a large two ſtory brick houſe, convenient for the buſineſs, to which belongs 20 acres of improved meadow, with proper ſtables, ſituate on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, a good garden, and an orchard. There will be ſold with it 37 acres of woodland, ſituate above the town, to ſupply the tavern with wood, which land will make good meadow. There is eſtabliſhed in Newark an academy well known, which is a circumſtance favourable to a purchaſer. The title is indiſputable, which, and the terms of ſale, may be known, by applying to RICHARD HOWELL, in New-Caſtle, and any agreement made by him ſhall be ratified, by EBENEZER HOWELL. ¶

Allen-Town, New-Jerſey, December 27, 1773.

WHEREAS two DEEDS (one given by William Dawlis to John Mullin, dated the 16th Day of April, in the Year 1742, for a Tract of Land, ſituate in Amwell, in the County of Hunterdon, now in the Poſſeſſion of Joſeph Reed and John Anderſon; the other Deed given by Samuel Tredwell and his Wife, Edward Stevenſon and his Wife, to the ſaid John Mullin, dated the 6th Day of June, in the Year 1737, for a Tract of Land, ſituate in Amwell aforeſaid, now in Poſſeſſion of Thomas Johns) WERE, by Accident, deſtroyed with Fire. Now this is to give Notice, that the Subſcriber intends to petition the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of the Province of New-Jerſey, at their Seſſion, to be held at Burlington in February next, for a Law to eſtabliſh the Title to ſaid Lands, held under the above recited Deeds.

DAVID BREARLEY, junior.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

Having obſerved a Piece in the Pennſylvania Journal, ſigned MENTOR; *as it is a Matter of very great Importance to the Merchants and Inhabitants of this City in general, your giving it a Place in your next Gazette, will oblige every Well-wiſher to the Proſperity of Philadelphia.* Jan. 7, 1774.

To the MERCHANTS and other INHABITANTS of the City of *Philadelphia*.

THE Affair of the Tea, which has of late engroſſed the Attention of the Public, being now ſettled to the Satisfaction of the Friends of America, permit me to remind you, that a Cauſe is now depending, in this City, before JARED INGERSOLL, Eſq; ſole Judge of a new and unconſtitutional Court of Vice-Admiralty for the Middle Colonies; the Event of which, although not ſo intereſting to the Colonies in general, is of the utmoſt Importance to the Trade of this City.

A Market-Boat, plying between this City and New-Caſtle County, for bringing Flour and other Produce here for Exportation, was ſeized by the Cuſtom Houſe Boat, on her Return to the Landing, a few Weeks ago, and has been libelled in the Court of Vice-Admiralty: The Cauſe aſſigned in the Libel, for her Seizure, is, that ſhe had "laden, at the Port of Philadelphia, "four Hogſheads of Rum, two of Melaſſes, one Hogſhead and "one Barrel of Sugar, one Half Barrel and two ſmall Bags of "Tea, and two ſmall Bags of Coffee, in order to be ſhipped to "ſome *other* Britiſh Colony or Plantation; and did depart and "proceed on her Voyage, without having given Bond, as by Law "required, to the Collector, or other principal Officer of the "Port of Philadelphia; or without having obtained from him a "Sufferance or Warrant for that Purpoſe, contrary to the Form "of the Statute, in ſuch Caſe made and provided."

The Officers of the Cuſtoms ſay, that they only mean, by this Seizure, to compel the Shallop-men, plying on the Weſtern Shore of the Delaware, to call at the Cuſtom-Houſe, and take Permits every Trip they make: If this were all they had in View, I think it of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to the Trade of the City. The accumulated Expence of obtaining Certificates, for every ſmall Article carried by theſe Boats for their Country Cuſtomers, although very conſiderable, is but a Part of the great Inconvenience they muſt labour under; the Delay attending it would be of worſe Conſequence; and beſides, if they are to take Permits and Certificates from hence, they muſt alſo bring the like with them from the Country. This Circumſtance alone would double the Time that is neceſſary for making a Trip; for they muſt firſt load their Boats, at the Landings in the Country, and then go by Land to the Cuſtom-Houſe, for their Permits and Certificates; and as there are but two Offices in the Lower Counties, one at New-Caſtle, and the other at Lewes, moſt of the Boat-men would have fifty Miles to ride.

But however moderate the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers may pretend their Demands are at preſent, let us ſee what Impoſitions they will have a Right to lay upon the Boat-men, if they carry their Point, and procure a Condemnation of this Boat.

She is ſeized for not having given Bond, and obtained Sufferances for the Goods on board: If ſhe is condemned for this Cauſe, of courſe all Boats hereafter muſt be obliged to do that; for not doing which, this Boat is ſeized: What is this leſs than Ships, uſing the Sea Trade, uſually do? I apprehend it is the ſame exactly, and that the preſent Attempt is to make Boats, uſed for bringing the Produce of the Lower Counties to our Market for Exportation, chargeable with as heavy Fees, for entering and clearing, as Sea Veſſels. If their Point is once carried, I ſubmit to your Judgment, whether it is to be expected of Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, that they will take leſs Fees than a Determination of the Admiralty has given them a Right to.---

It cannot be expected but that the Delays and additional Charges, in ſuch Caſe, will, at leaſt, render a double Freight neceſſary to the Boat-men (for their Freights are already ſo low, that nothing but the greateſt Diſpatch will enable them to get a Living) the Conſequence of which will naturally be, that they will ſend their Produce to other Places, not ſubject to the like Impoſitions: Wilmington, already a thriving, and I had almoſt ſaid a rival, Sea-port, will have the Exportation of all the Produce of the Lower Counties, and the Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, which is admitted to be, at leaſt, one Half of all the Grain, Flour and Lumber, annually ſhipped from hence, as well as the ſupplying thoſe Countries with all their foreign Goods; and the Trade of Philadelphia will be confined to thoſe Goods only, which are brought here by Land, or by a difficult and uncertain Navigation through the Falls of Delaware and Schuylkill.

I do not intend to ſpend more Time in repreſenting the deſtructive Tendency of the Doctrine attempted to be eſtabliſhed by this Seizure: A large Field is opened, but I ſhall leave it to others more capable of expatiating on it: What I have ſaid, will be ſufficient to alarm thoſe, who have the Proſperity of this Port at Heart. I ſhall, therefore, only endeavour to ſhew, that it is in your Power to avert the Evil, and that, without your Aſſiſtance, the fatal Doctrine may take Place.

David Vandyke, the Owner of this Boat, is in narrow Circumſtances, not able to contend with a wealthy Officer of the Cuſtoms; he is ignorant of thoſe Steps, neceſſary to be taken, to make the beſt of his Cauſe;---in Fact he is an Individual,---he is a Shallop-man;---his Cauſe is the Cauſe of the Public:---The Trade of the Port is to ſtand or fall by it. The Public, and the Merchants in particular, will, it is hoped, ſee that it is properly managed. It would be improper for me to point out the Method, in which he ſhould be aſſiſted. The Merchants of Philadelphia have given repeated Proofs of their Abilities, in finding the beſt Expedients for averting public Diſtreſs. I ſhall only ſtate the principal Queſtions that will ariſe in the Cauſe, in order that you may judge for yourſelves, whether it is ſuch, that ſo reſpectable a Body of People can engage in it, without riſquing their Reputation.

A Shallop or Boat, trading from one Part of a Colony to another Part of the ſame Colony, or to ſtate the preſent Caſe in other Words, a Boat uſed for the Tranſportation of Country Produce from that Part of the Province, where it is raiſed, to the great Market where it is bought for Exportation, never was the Object of any Act of Parliament for regulating the Trade of the Colonies; nor are ſuch Boats forfeitable, for having on board Goods whereupon Duties are payable, or which are prohibited to be exported, any more than the Houſe in which ſuch Goods may be found, Goods tranſported from one Part of a Colony or Plantation, to another Part of the ſame, being exactly in the ſame Predicament as Goods in a Houſe; for no Act goes farther than to impoſe Duties on, or prohibit the *Exportation* of them from one Colony to another. If then the County of New-Caſtle, on Delaware, is within the ſame Colony as this City, it will follow that the Boat now under Seizure, has been unlawfully arreſted and detained, and that you will not only be ſafe from a Charge of ſupporting a bad Cauſe, but will be very blameable in not aſſiſting in the Defence of it.

That the Lower Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, originally were, and yet are, a Territory annexed to, and always conſidered a Part of, the Province of Pennſylvania, will, I think, plainly appear from every Charter, Act of Parliament, and other public Acts, and from Hiſtory and general Reputation, as well in England as America, and particularly from the Conduct of all the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, and even from the Deciſions of Courts of Admiralty.

The Province of Pennſylvania was granted to William Penn by Charles II. in the Year 1680, and the Lower Counties were granted to him by James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. in the Year 1682, and by both theſe Grants, Powers were given for the good Government of the reſpective Premiſes.---William Penn, being thus ſeized of the ſame, by a public Act, intituled, "The Frame of the Government," dated 2d April, 1682, united them together by the Name of *the Province of Pennſylvania, and the Territories thereto annexed in America*.-- By Virtue of which, and of a Charter of Privileges, which was afterwards delivered up, the Inhabitants of Pennſylvania and the Lower Counties elected Members of Council and of Aſſembly, who met, and jointly enacted Laws, for the good Government of *the Province and Territories annexed*. In the Year 1700 the Inhabitants of *the Province and Territories, in General Aſſembly met*, delivered up to the Proprietary the ſaid Charter of Privileges, upon his Promiſe to grant them one better adapted to their then Circumſtances.---And accordingly on the 28th October, 1701, William Penn granted a new Charter, intituled, "*The Charter of Privileges granted by William Penn, Eſq; to the Inhabitants of Pennſylvania and Territories*," under which we now enjoy a greater Share of civil and religious Liberty than any other People in the World. In the Preamble of this Charter he recites his Title under Charles II. and the Duke of York to the Province and that Tract of Land, "*now called the Territories of Pennſylvania*," and that he had formerly granted the Inhabitants a Charter, which they had given up: Wherefore he thereby gave, granted and confirmed, to the Inhabitants in the ſaid *Province, and Territories annexed*, certain Liberties and Privileges in the ſaid Charter expreſſed, to be held and enjoyed by them for ever. By the ſecond Section of this Charter it is declared, that each County, in *the Province and Territories*, ſhould chuſe an equal Number of Repreſentatives, to form a General Aſſembly for the making of Laws: And by the laſt Paragraph of the 8th and laſt Section, the ſaid William Penn, by the Name of William Penn, *Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennſylvania, and Territories thereunto belonging*, did ſolemnly declare, that thoſe Privileges ſhould never be infringed or broken by him, his Heirs or Aſſigns; with this Clauſe the Charter cloſed, and the Inhabitants became, in Fact and in Law, one Body of People, to be governed by the ſame Laws, the ſame Legiſlative, and the ſame Executive Powers.---About the Time this Charter was making out, the Repreſentatives, choſen by the three Lower Counties, were endeavouring to obtain a ſeparate Aſſembly for Legiſlation; but the Matter not being then ripe to be carried into Execution, they prevailed upon William Penn to add a Clauſe to the Charter, empowering the Aſſembly at any Time, within three Years, to ſeparate into two diſtinct Aſſemblies for that Purpoſe, if they ſhould not agree to join, "*notwithſtanding any Clauſe or Clauſes in the ſaid Charter, obliging the Province and Territories to join in Legiſlation*;" and the ſaid William Penn, by the ſame Proviſo, declares, that notwithſtanding *ſuch Separation of the Province and Territories, in reſpect of Legiſlation*, the Inhabitants of both *Province and Territories* ſhould ſeparately enjoy all other Liberties, Privileges and Benefits, granted *jointly* to them in that Charter.----Theſe Additions were made after the Charter was drawn out and dated, but before it was executed, and it was ſigned and delivered by William Penn to the Aſſembly, and by them accepted the Day it bore Date. Under this Charter the Aſſembly performed divers Acts of Legiſlation *jointly*; but the Inconvenience of ſending Members ſo great a Diſtance as from the Lower Counties, induced them to make uſe of the Liberty given by William Penn, to ſeparate; which they did, "*in reſpect of Legiſlation only*," ſhortly after. Notwithſtanding this Separation of the Aſſembly for that particular Purpoſe, I apprehend, that the Province and Territories continued united as one and the ſame Colony and Plantation from that Time to this. Thoſe Perſons in England, who entered into William Penn's Scheme of planting a Colony here, always underſtood it in this Light, for they took up this Land, which William Penn had ſold them, "*to be laid out within the Province of Pennſylvania*," in the Lower Counties; they were, notwithſtanding the Separation, under the ſame executive Power of Government. The Governor, the Secretary, the Receiver-General, the Surveyor-General, were the ſame Perſons, and held their Offices by one and the ſame Commiſſion for *both Province and Territories*, and to this Day the Territories have no other Name in any public Act whatſoever, than the Territories, or the three Lower Counties, belonging or annexed to the Province of Pennſylvania, which they are uniformly called in all Commiſſions from the Crown.

From this it appears, that the Crown, the Proprietaries and the Inhabitants, always conſidered them as one Colony. The Opinions of Hiſtorians and others, who have written upon the Subject, are too well known, to require to be mentioned; yet I cannot omit the Account of Pennſylvania, given by that learned and ingenious Author, Mr. Poſtlethwaite, in his Dictionary of Commerce: A Treatiſe ſo juſtly celebrated for Authenticity, that it will be ſufficient of itſelf to prove the general Reputation of Merchants, and I believe it may be ſaid, of the Officers of the Crown; for no Man could be better verſed in the Laws of Trade and Plantations, and the Methods of enforcing them, than Mr. Poſtlethwaite. Under Title Pennſylvania, he ſays, there are "Six Counties in that Province, three upper, Bucks, Philadelphia and Cheſter, which make the Pennſylvania ſo called in King Charles's Grant, and three lower, New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, which latter were taken out of Nova-Belgia, ſo called, before the Duke of York granted them to Mr. Penn." This plainly ſhews the Idea entertained of this Matter on the other Side of the Water; for if they had ever been conſidered as ſeparate Colonies, ſo great a commercial Writer muſt have known it. The conſtant Practice of all the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers is a ſtill ſtronger Proof of their being the ſame Colony. It never was once ſuppoſed by any of them, for almoſt a Century paſt, that they had a Right to ſeize Shallops, trading from the Lower Counties here, for Want of a Clearance from the Cuſtom-

the forts in t[illegible]e contrary, nothing more was ever required, than ſtrengthenin[illegible] ſhould take Permits, when they carried particular Ar-ticles that were liable to Duty, certifying that they had paid the Duty on Importation, and even this was without any Authority of Law: It was however ſubmitted to by ſome, who, rather than differ with Officers that could give them Trouble, agreed to pay by the Year about 20ſ. But from the Diſtance of the Offices from moſt of the Landings (there being no Offices between New-Caſtle and Lewes, about 90 miles) thoſe Permits were ſeldom taken out, although they were paid for. Another Circumſtance equally ſtrong is, that not one of theſe Boats are regiſtered; as well then might the Libel, in this Cauſe, aſſign that as a Reaſon for her Seizure: So much with reſpect to general Principles and general Practice. I ſhall now ſhew, that this Matter has been twice brought in Queſtion, and as often received a ſolemn Determination, upon Argument, in two ſeveral Courts of Vice-Admiralty within this Province.--In the Year 1767, a Shallop, belonging to David Vandyke (the Owner of the Shallop now in Queſtion) was ſeized by James Hawker, Commander of his Majeſty's Sloop of War the Sardoine; was libelled in the Provincial Court of Admiralty, whereof Edward Shippen, Eſq; was Judge: Some Merchants then intereſted themſelves in the Matter: Mr. Tilghman was of Counſel for the Claimant: Mr. Chew, then Attorney General, proſecuted. The Cauſe of Seizure aſſigned was, that ſhe had taken on board, at New-Caſtle County, a Quantity of Tobacco, of the Growth of Maryland, to bring to Philadelphia, without the Duty being paid: Witneſſes were examined: The Facts, before ſtated, were proved, and a Decree pronounced, that New-Caſtle County was a Part of the ſame Colony with Philadelphia; and, therefore, the Shallop, and other Goods on board, were not forfeited; but that the Tobaco, being confeſſedly the Growth of Maryland, and not having paid the Duty, was forfeited, and might be ſeized any where:---She was diſcharged, and the Tobacco condemned. This Determination was ſatisfactory to all Parties, and the Practice was regulated thereby. Many Shallops were afterwards ſeized, by Men of War in the River, for having Tobacco on board; but they were always diſcharged, without Proſecution; and there has been no Inſtance of a Proſecution ſince for that Cauſe. The other Caſe, wherein this Matter came in Queſtion, happened not two Years ſince: A Quantity of Tobacco, the Produce of Maryland, had been brought into New-Caſtle County by Land, and was there put on board a Shallop, to be ſent to Philadelphia; on its Way up it was ſeized; the Shallop was diſcharged according to the Opinion eſtabliſhed by the former Decree, that ſhe was not forfeited, but the Tobacco was libelled: The Cauſe of Seizure aſſigned was, that being of the Growth of Maryland, it was laden in New-Caſtle County for Philadelphia, the Duty not being paid: Mr. Chew, of Counſel for the Claimant, demurred to the Libel, and ſhewed for Cauſe, that it did not appear that the Tobacco had been carried by Water from one Colony to another; for, if it came by Land from Maryland to New-Caſtle, no Duty was payable on it, and coming from New-Caſtle here, was only a Removal from one Part of the ſame Colony to another; therefore, no Duty was payable, and the Tobacco was unlawfully ſeized:---The Demurrer was argued before Mr. Biddle, Surrogate in Mr. Ingerſoll's Court of Admiralty, and it was decreed, that the Tobacco was not forfeited. This Matter having thus received two ſolemn Adjudications, it was not expected, that any Officer of the Cuſtoms would have been hardy enough to bring it a third Time in Queſtion. Who has been the Adviſer, on the preſent Occaſion, I know not: It cannot be a Merchant in this Port; we have not ſuch an Enemy among us: It cannot be a Lawyer; they muſt all know better, and, I truſt, have more Regard for their Country and their own Reputation, than to adviſe ſo deſtructive a Meaſure, againſt their better Knowledge: The Collector cannot have done it of his own Motion; he would not riſque the Diſpleaſure of his Fellow Citizens, without a greater Proſpect of Succeſs; and indeed his Loſs, by removing the Trade to other Places, may be greater than his preſent Gain. I hope the Commiſſioners at Boſton have no Part in the Proſecution; if they have, their Influence in a Court of Admiralty, the Judge of which they pay, is great indeed,---too great to be oppoſed by a Lower County Shallop-man. But be the Movers who they may, or the Chance of their Succeſs ever ſo ſmall, the Riſque is too great to ſubmit a Cauſe, of ſo vaſt Importance to this City, to the Management of a Man, who cannot be equal to the Taſk. Rouſe then yourſelves, ye Guardians of the Port of Philadelphia!---ſhew that you will not ſleep, while your Charge is in Danger; unite for its Preſervation: See for yourſelves, that proper Steps are taken to procure a juſt Acquittal; or, if that is not to be had here, to have the Cauſe well ſtated for an Appeal to a more independant Tribunal;---and, may Succeſs crown your Endeavours.

MENTOR.

WARSAW, October 2.

THE day before yeſterday the three Miniſters of the partitioning powers had a long audience of the King, after which the Dyet aſſembled. In this ſitting, the Senate and the Nuncios were perſuaded to authoriſe the King to ſign and ratify the treaties of diſmemberment. However, it is apprehended that this ratification will not take place very ſoon. In the mean time, the Delegation will labour with the three Miniſters to regulate the affair of the Diſſidents, the form of government, and the treaties of commerce.

We are informed, that the Nobility of Courland have reſolved to make to the King a free gift of 20,000 crowns of Albert. Two Deputies are expected here within a fortnight, to preſent it to his Majeſty.

Rome, Oct. 2. The Pope ſeems to be in ſome fear for his life, as he has taken every precaution at Caſtel Gondolfo, to prevent any attempts that may be made againſt it by hidden enemies. The aliments deſtined for his table are carried from hence, eſcorted by two Cuiraſſiers, and Piquets are poſted on all the roads where he is accuſtomed to take an airing.

Paris, Oct. 22. The Duke de Penthievre hath ſent to the Duke de Chartres 100,000 livres, which he had promiſed him on the birth of a Prince. He hath added to this grand preſent 40,000 livres, as a penſion for the Duke of Valois, and a ſword, enriched with diamonds, valued at the ſum of 22,000 livres.

Peterſburgh, Sept. 28. Mr. Pallas, one of the learned, who are travelling in this vaſt empire to make diſcoveries in natural hiſtory, has found, near the river Jeni, a maſs of iron, naturally ſoft and pliant, and weighing 152 Ruſſian pounds, which he has ſent to the Imperial Academy in this city. This maſs, which, in its form, greatly reſembles a ſponge, is perforated throughout with ſmall holes, filled with little particles, of a beautiful Poliſh and an amber colour. It bends eaſily without the help of fire, requires but very little heat to work it, and all ſorts of utenſils may be made of it; but when put in a large fire, to purify a great piece at once, it becomes granulated and brittle, and ceaſes to be eaſily pliable. This iron was found on the top of a mountain, covered with wood, at a ſmall diſtance from Mount Renur.

Oct. 5. On Sunday laſt, the anniverſary of her Imperial Majeſty's coronation, ſhe was pleaſed to teſtify to his Excellency Count Panin, the juſt ſenſe ſhe entertained of the manner in which he had acquitted himſelf of the truſt hitherto committed to him of the Great Duke, by beſtowing on him an eſtate for ever of the yearly value of 30,000 roubles, giving him alſo a penſion of 30,000 roubles, beſides an appointment of 14,000 roubles, as Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs; to which was added, the choice of any houſe in Peterſburgh, to be purchaſed for him, with 100,000 roubles to furniſh it; 50,000 roubles for a ſervice of plate, the equipage and cellar of the Court for a twelvemonth. At the ſame time all the Officers of the Great Duke's Houſhold were diſmiſſed, with penſions of 2000 roubles, and a preſent of 6000 roubles each. His Imperial Highneſs is to be ſerved for the future by the Officers of the Empreſs's Houſhold.

Her Imperial Majeſty was likewiſe pleaſed to raiſe Count Zachar Czernichew to the rank of Field Marſhal, and to give him a Staroſty in White Ruſſia, of the yearly value of between fifteen and twenty thouſand roubles.

Count Woronzow, formerly Miniſter in England, made Preſident of the College of Commerce; ſeveral other promotions took place.

Franckfort, Oct. 12. The execution of the Brief for ſuppreſſing the Jeſuits meets with many difficulties in Germany, not ſo much from the matter itſelf, as with reſpect to the manner of carrying it into execution. There is no State in Germany where the Biſhops are ſubject to the Prince, except that of the Houſe of Auſtria, all other Biſhops in Germany being Sovereign Princes; and the Bull being addreſſed to Biſhops alone, great difficulties ariſe as to the juriſdicton aſſumed by any foreign Power, as to ſpirituals and temporals, which the Sovereign Biſhops do not ſeem inclined to give up. All has paſſed quietly in Bavaria, and ſeals have been placed on the Fathers effects.

LONDON, *November* 2.

The Lords of the Treaſury have deſired the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General upon the verdict given in favour of Mr. Fabrigas, againſt General Moſtyn, Governor of Minorca. Three thouſand pounds is a larger ſum than Government can conveniently part with at this juncture, therefore they are endeavouring, if poſſible, to evade the payment, by moving for a new trial.---This is a moſt important cauſe, as appears by the trial juſt publiſhed, that ever came before an Engliſh jury, even more ſo than the ſuppreſſion of General Warrants.---Mr. Fabrigas, a conſiderable Merchant in the iſland of Minorca, is taken by a military force from his houſe, confined ſeveral days in a dungeon, appropriated to the uſe of condemned priſoners, and a centinel placed before the priſon, to prevent his wife and children adminiſtering to his neceſſities, or coming within thirty yards of the gate. After he had experienced all the miſeries of this dreadful ſituation, he was hurried on board a ſhip, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and baniſhed to Carthagena for twelve months, without the leaſt proof of guilt, or even the form of a trial. He made his eſcape from thence, and, by the aſſiſtance of a Nobleman, who is an ornament to his country, brought his caſe before that palladium of liberty, an Engliſh jury; a tribunal, which arbitrary men will ever dread; they have expreſſed their abhorrence of ſuch acts of cruelty, by finding a verdict for Mr. Fabrigas, with three thouſand pounds damages. Serjeant Glynn, who was counſel for the plaintiff in this cauſe, made a reply to the defence ſet up by the General, in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf more as an able lawyer, and a friend to liberty, than in any of the cauſes in behalf of his friend Mr. Wilkes.

Extract of a Letter from Malaga, September 16.

"*We have juſt received the following advice here, by the Maurice, Chriſtopher Drecktorpt, maſter, a Dutch ſhip, belonging to Rotterdam, but laſt from Tunis, which place ſhe left on the 6th inſt. The Moors in Tunis and Tripoli have for many years paſt been increaſing, and always have manifeſted a particular hatred to the Turkiſh government; to free themſelves from ſuch a reſtraint they have often formed parties, and have ſometimes broke out into open rebellion; but the number of Janiſſaries and other ſoldiers, conſtantly kept there by the Turks, has effectually (till lately) hindered them from becoming any ways formidable. The preſent Baſhaw, who is a Turk, has been, during the whole time of his government, a profeſſed enemy to the Moors and native Tuniſians, by laying on heavy taxes, and forcing contributions almoſt above their ability, with many other violent acts of the moſt cruel and unbounded arbitrary power. Thoſe unhappy people have repeatedly endeavoured, by the moſt ſubmiſſive and humble repreſentation of their miſeries to the Sublime Porte, to gain ſome relief, but in vain; they have, after ſuch ſolicitations, been treated with an aggravated degree of cruelty: Rouzed at laſt by ſuch uſage, they were reſolved to do themſelves juſtice, and for that purpoſe aſſociated themſelves privately at the town of Byſeuta, where one of the principal ringleaders, Cara Muſtapha Ali, Aga of the city of Tunis, chiefly reſided. Here they laid the plan for the execution of their deſign, which was to poſſeſs themſelves of Goletta and Tunis, and entirely extirpate the Turks. To compaſs this ſcheme, it was neceſſary to have a good underſtanding with ſome of the ſoldiers in the caſtles of Goletta, which was eaſily obtained by the intereſt of the Aga, Cara Muſtapha, and ſome diſſenſions amongſt them, on account of not receiving their pay duly. This point ſettled, it was agreed four frigates, and a ſhip of 40 guns, which lay in the harbour of Goletta, ſhould attack the caſtles; and that, at the ſame time, the Malecontent army, which was ready prepared, ſhould march to the attack of the city of Tunis.*

"*This plan was well concerted, and had the oppoſition been unexpected, it would certainly in every reſpect have been carried into execution. The veſſels at Goletta, which were previouſly prepared for the purpoſe, made the attack, but met with a more obſtinate reſiſtance than was expected: however, the caſtles and the whole iſland were at laſt taken; but ſtill they were deceived in their main expectation, which was, that the Baſhaw would ſend down a great force from Tunis to defend Goletta; but he was apprized of their intention, and kept all his forces within the city, ſo that when Cara Muſtapha made his attack upon the city, he was repulſed with great loſs, and obliged to retire to ſome forts which he had thrown up near the lake. This repulſe gave the inhabitants time to recollect themſelves; and though the major part of them would have aſſiſted the Malecontents, they were reſtrained by the Turkiſh ſoldiers. Soon after the Baſhaw marched out of the city, at the head of about 13,000 men, in order to attack the army of Muſtapha, which did not amount to more than 6000 men. They defended themſelves for a long time in their forts with much bravery, killing above 2000 of the Turks, and at laſt made a retreat towards Byſeuta, in ſpite of all their enemies endeavours, who remained poſſeſſed of the forts, but with great loſs. The brave defence of Muſtapha's army in the forts was, in a great meaſure, owing to ſome European Engineers whom they had with them. In the mean time Goletta, with its caſtles, remained in the hands of the Malecontents, who found means to gain conſiderably, and held out againſt all the Turkiſh force, in many repeated attacks. This induced the Baſhaw to make ſome propoſals for a pacification, as all trade was at a ſtand. Goletta being the port to Tunis, the Malecontents would not ſuffer any thing to be ſent from thence to the city, and ſeized upon all the gallies, corſairs, &c. which were in the harbour. The propoſals made by the Baſhaw were ſo highly advantageous, eſpecially as a general pardon was allowed, and Cara Muſtapha was to be continued in his office of Aga, that they were ſoon entered upon, and the re-delivery of Goletta took place on the day the Dutch ſhip left it.*"

Nov. 4. When the late Sir Robert Ladbroke firſt ſet out in life, the way to procure the higheſt honours of this great metropolis was by induſtry, ſobriety and integrity. No young perſon, however low in life, if poſſeſſed of theſe virtues, but might with reaſon look forward to the flattering hope of being placed in the city chair; at preſent the caſe is altered. The moſt unwearied induſtry, the moſt ſtrict ſobriety, and unimpeached integrity, muſt give way to the modern ideas of Patriotiſm.----It is related as an Anecdote of Sir Robert, that upon his coming to London, and firſt ſeeing the State Coach, he exclaimed, that he ſhould never reſt till he rode in that Coach: He purſued the object, and at a very early age was by his Fellow-citizens elevated to that reſpectable ſituation.

Nov. 6. On Tueſday the 26th ult. the Houſe of Commons in Ireland met, purſuant to their adjournment, when the King's Speech was ordered to be taken into conſideration next day. Sir William Mayne moved for a great number of accounts to be laid before them, among which were the exports and imports of all goods paying duty for ſix years paſt. [Here Mr. Solicitor-General ſaid, he hoped the honourable Member did not make motions merely to give trouble to the Officers; that the annual exports and imports were before the Houſe; and that to do what was now moved for, would take up more time than the whole Seſſions. To this Sir William Mayne replied, that if he was admitted to the Revenue Books, he would put them in a method to do it in two days, and would even work at it himſelf as a Clerk.] After this Mr. Monk Maſon and Mr. Prime Serjeant moved to amend the motion, by adding the words "as far as there are materials for that purpoſe." On this a long debate aroſe. The Speakers for the amendment were Mr. Prime Serjeant, Mr. Maſon, Mr. Jephſon, Col. Brown, Col. Blaquiere, Mr. Scott, Serjeant Dennis, and Col. Burton. Their arguments turned upon the impoſſibility to make eſtimates of ſome of the accounts, as it was quite uncertain what they would amount to, and that it would be abſurd to addreſs the Lord Lieutenant to do what was not practicable, unleſs the Officers were to tranſcribe the paſt two years accounts, and many articles were quite fluctuating, and could not be aſcertained. Theſe objections were anſwered by Sir William Mayne, Mr. Huſſey, Mr. Conolly, the Marquis of Kildare, Mr. Daly, Mr. Ogle, Mr. Le Hunt, Sir Edward Newenham, Mr. Henry Flood, and Mr. Hamilton. Theſe Gentlemen agreed, that the nation was greatly diſtreſſed; that it was proper to have eſtimates, that they might know for what, and how much, they were to provide; that eſtimates are not wanted where expences can be aſcertained with preciſion, but only where the charge can be nearly gueſſed at; that if the eſtimate fell ſhort of the expence, the overplus might be provided for the next Seſſions; that there muſt be ſome Officer for each head, capable of making ſuch eſtimates; and by eſtimation alone could they know, whether the paſt burthenſome eſtabliſhment was intended to be made. The queſtion was then put on the amendment, and on a diviſion the numbers ſtood, for the amendment 88, againſt it 52.

The Iriſh Abſentee Bill is ſtopped. The Miniſter, apprehenſive of a moſt formidable oppoſition, and dreading an union of the Bedford, Rockingham, and Shelburne parties, has deſiſted from a meaſure, which could not be proſecuted but at the expence of his downfal.

It is ſaid that the Popular Party intend to ſupport at the General Election Meſſieurs Alderman Trecothick, Bull, Croſby, and Lewes.

Nov. 9. We have received advices from the Hague, that the Pruſſian manner of exerciſe is going to be introduced among the Dutch troops; for which purpoſe ſeveral Pruſſian Officers are daily expected in Holland.

The conteſt at Worceſter, between Mr. Kelly and Mr. Rous, grows warmer every day; the latter gentleman and his brother came to town a few days ſince, on the forlorn hope of making a deſperate puſh among the freemen of that city, who are reſident in and about this metropolis, as Mr. Kelly's intereſt in the country was invincible. But this was not judged a wiſe meaſure, becauſe the freemen about London have ſhewn their glorious love of liberty, by appearing in prodigious numbers in favour of Kelly and trade, when hardly a ſcore could be found depraved enough to remain with the Nabobs and corruption.

BOSTON, *December* 27.

Meſſrs. Richard Clark and Sons, Benjamin Faneuil, and Thomas and Eliſha Hutchinſon, the Perſons in Boſton, to whom the Eaſt-India Company's Tea came conſigned, inſtead of reſenting the Affront offered to their Characters (by the Suppoſition that they would accept a Commiſſion to become Inſtruments, in the Hands of arbitrary Power, to deſtroy the Liberties of their Country) and rejecting the odious Commiſſion with the Diſdain it deſerved, and muſt have met with from a real Friend to his Country, appeared to be ſo bent to act upon it, conformably to the Views of thoſe from whom it came, that rather than give it up, they choſe to encounter the Reſentment of their Country, and of every Friend to Freedom and the Engliſh Conſtitution in the American Colonies, in Great-Britain, and all its Dominions. They preſented a Petition to the Governor and Council, ſetting forth, that the Eaſt-India Company, having conſigned them a Quantity of Tea [which they, not being willing to refuſe] ſome of them had been cruelly inſulted, and threatened with Deſtruction, both to their Perſons and Property; that their Houſes had been attacked and much damaged in the Night by a Multitude; that the Tea, on its Arrival, was threatened with Deſtruction, &c. therefore, the Petitioners deſired Leave to reſign themſelves, their Property and the Tea, to the Care and Protection of the Governor and Council; and that Meaſures might be taken, on the Arrival of the Tea, that it might be landed and ſecured, till they could openly and ſafely diſpoſe of it, or receive further Directions from their Conſtituents.

On this Petition, the Governor, as heartily diſpoſed as the Miniſtry could wiſh to enſlave his Country, called a Council, which met on the 19th of November, when the Petition and the Uneaſineſs of the People being laid before them, and ſome Time ſpent thereon, the Council, for further Conſideration, adjourned ſucceſſively to the 23d, the 27th, and the 29th of the ſame Month, when there being a full Council, they again took the Petition into Conſideration, but previouſly made ſome Obſervations relative to the Subject of it.

They obſerved, that great Unhappineſs had been occaſioned for ſome Years paſt, by a Diſpute between Great-Britain and her Colonies, concerning their reſpective Rights.---That Great-Britain had claimed a Right to tax the Colonies without their Conſent, which Right, they always ſtrenuouſly denied, and had, though in vain, repeatedly petitioned and remonſtrated againſt it, aſſerting an excluſive, inherent, and unalienable Right to tax themſelves, without which they ſhould be abſolutely Slaves. That the late Meaſure of ſending to the Colonies Tea, charged by the Britiſh Parliament with a Duty, payable on Importation, was manifeſtly contrived, not only to enforce the unjuſt and unconſtitutional Act of Parliament for taxing the Americans, which Claim being once admitted to operate, would, of courſe, be extended to all other Articles, and the Rate heightened at Pleaſure, but would tend to eſtabliſh among them a ruinous and hateful Monopoly.---That the People were made farther uneaſy by Reports and Apprehenſions, that the Money, thus unjuſtly attempted to be extorted from them, is intended to be applied to the Eſtabliſhment of Judges and an Adminiſtration of Juſtice, independant of themſelves, though paid with their own Money, and under a Bias to favour and increaſe their Oppreſſion. That the People, finding theſe Efforts to enſlave them, and all their Petitions for Redreſs rejected, their Uneaſineſs is increaſed almoſt to Deſperation, and is not confined to Boſton, but common to the Colony, and all America. Therefore the Board thought it their indiſpenſible Duty to mention the above, as the Cauſes of the late Diſturbances; which, however, they do not juſtify, but have adviſed a Proſecution againſt the Authors of them.

This Repreſentation the Board thought neceſſary to be made, prior to their taking Notice of the Petition of the Agents abovementioned, to the Conſideration of which they then proceeded, viz.

"The Petitioners beg Leave to reſign themſelves, and the Property committed to their Care, to his Excellency and the Board, as Guardians and Protectors of the People, praying that Meaſures may be directed to, for the landing and ſecuring the Tea, &c."

With regard to the perſonal Protection of the Petitioners, the Board have not been informed, that they have applied for it to any of the Juſtices of the Peace, within whoſe Department it is to take Cognizance of the Caſe of the Petitioners, and all other Breaches of the Peace, they being veſted by Law with all the Authority neceſſary for the Protection of his Majeſty's Subjects. In the principal Inſtance of Abuſe, of which they complain, the Board have already adviſed, that the Authors of it ſhould be proſecuted according to Law; and they do adviſe the ſame, in the other Inſtances mentioned in their Petition.

With regard to the Tea, committed to the Care of the Petitioners, the Board have no Authority to take either that, or any other Merchandize, out of their Care; and ſhould they do it, or give any Order or Advice concerning it, and a Loſs enſue, they apprehend they ſhould make themſelves reſponſible for it. With reſpect to the Prayer of the Petition, "that Meaſures may be directed to, for the landing and ſecuring the Tea," the Board would obſerve on it, that the Duty on the Tea becomes payable, and muſt be paid, or ſecured to be paid, on its being landed. And ſhould they direct or adviſe to any Meaſure for landing it, they would, of courſe, adviſe to a Meaſure for procuring the Payment of the Duty, and therefore be adviſing to a Meaſure, inconſiſtent with the declared Sentiments of both Houſes, in the laſt Winter Seſſion of the General Court; which they apprehend to be altogether inexpedient and improper.

The Board, however, on this Occaſion, aſſure your Excellency, that as they have ſeen with Regret ſome late Diſturbances, and have adviſed to the proſecuting the Authors of them, ſo they will in all legal Methods endeavour, to the utmoſt of their Power, to prevent them in future.

Whereupon adviſed, that his Excellency renew his Orders to his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs and other Officers, to exert themſelves to the utmoſt, for the ſecurity of his Majeſty's Subjects, the Preſervation of Peace and Good-order, and for preventing all Offences againſt the Laws."

His Excellency thereupon demanded of the Council, whether they would give him no Advice upon the Diſorders then prevailing

in the Town of Boſton, and it was anſwered, in general, that the Advice already given was intended for that Purpoſe.

At a Council held the 21ſt December, 1773.

HIS Excellency acquainted the Council, that the Reaſon he had ſummoned them to meet at this time was, that he might have their Advice relating to the high-handed Riot, on the Evening of the 16th Inſtant, between the Hours of 6 and 9 o' Clock, committed by Perſons diſguiſed and unknown, on board three Veſſels lately arrived from London, then lying at a Wharff in the ſoutherly Part of the Town of Boſton, known by the Name of Griffin's Wharff---After long Debate it was----

Adviſed, *That the Attorney-General be directed to make diligent Enquiry into the Offence aforeſaid, in order to diſcover the Offenders, and that he lay his Diſcoveries before the Grand Jury for his Majeſty's Superior Court of Judicature, &c. for the County of Suffolk, at their next Term, in order for Proſecution.*"----

A great Number of the Towns in the Government of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay have had legal Meetings, to determine upon Meaſures to prevent the Importation and Sale of the India Company's Tea. Among theſe, the Towns of Plymouth and Portſmouth agreed to, and paſſed ſeveral very ſpirited Reſolutions, for the Security of their Rights and Liberties.

A Week after the Proceedings at Plymouth, at another Meeting it was mentioned, that ſome of the People were diſſatisfied with the Proceedings of the former Meeting, and deſired the Votes then paſſed to be re-conſidered----This being propoſed, paſſed in the Negative by 52 againſt 20. It was then propoſed, that a Proteſt againſt the former Proceedings ſhould be read; this alſo paſſed in the Negative.

The diſſatisfied Party have publiſhed their Proteſt [tending to defeat the Meaſures of their Countrymen, and promote the Deſigns of the Miniſtry.] This Proteſt is ſigned by 40 Perſons, one of whom has publiſhed a Recantation, declaring he was over perſuaded to ſign the Proteſt, and now is convinced, and repents of his Error.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

Mr. THOMAS,

BEING a Native of the Town of Plymouth, and having many Connections there, I have upon all Occaſions been ſolicitous for its Honour. I have ever eſteemed the Inhabitants of that Town, almoſt univerſally, as Men, who place *the Love of their Country* among the Firſt of their moral Virtues; and as ſuch, are ever ready to exhibit to the World the *Practice* of that Virtue, in promoting the Safety, Happineſs and Reputation of the Community in which they are born; and in ſupporting the Conſtitution under which they live. Such being my Sentiments of the Plymouthians, conceive, Sir, if you can, what was my Joy and ſecret Satisfaction, when at a late Meeting of the People of Boſton, the patriotic Reſolves of that Town were read, and applauded by the univerſal Eclat of the Aſſembly; it was too great to be expreſſed: I thought myſelf on this Occaſion honoured; but upon being informed a few Days after, "That there was a Proteſt entered againſt thoſe Reſolves, ſubſcribed by Forty *reſpectable* Inhabitants," I confeſs it ſomewhat damped my Joy; being therefore deſirous to know who theſe *reſpectable* Inhabitants were, I appealed to Draper's Gazette, and upon reading over the Names, I could ſcarcely refrain from Laughter. In ſhort, *reſpectable* as theſe Inhabitants were, I was ſo far from being fearful of the Loſs the Town's Honour, that I was convinced there could be no better Evidence of its Exiſtence. I found ſix or ſeven of the firſt Names in the ſecond Column to be the Soul of all the reſt; and when the Public are informed, that thoſe few are compoſed of a *Colonel* (a Relation to his Excellency) a *Judge, Clerks of Courts, and Barriſters at Law*, they can eaſily determine by what Motives *they* were influenced. One Half of the others are ſo *extremely poor*, that their Qualifications for the Election of a Repreſentative (if they attempted to vote) would be undoubtedly diſputed: I mean not to impute Poverty to them as a Crime, but to account for the Strangeneſs of their Conduct upon this Principle, that the Neceſſity of their Circumſtances required their Compliance with the Demands of thoſe, on whom they are dependant for their daily Subſiſtence. Theſe *muſt* ſign the Proteſt, or *ſtarve*. The other Half is made up of Boys, and Men of weak Underſtandings, who, like Eſau of old, not knowing the Value of their Birth-rights, were eaſily prevailed upon to ſell them for a *Meſs of Pottage*.

This being a juſt Repreſentation of the *Perſons*, ſure I am, that *their Proteſt* will not leave a ſingle Impreſſion on the Mind of any honeſt Individual, unfavourable to the Town of Plymouth: But that it will be conſidered as it is, the impotent Attempt of a few, to render ineffectual the laudable Exertions and virtuous Zeal of the Inhabitants of that Town. The Puff of a *little* Party of Men, who, by toying with Children, bribing the Neceſſitous, and pampering the Ignorant, have endeavoured to render themſelves conſiderable, to repreſent the Oppoſition to the preſent Miniſterial or Hutchinſonian Manœuvre as chimerical and vain, and to ſuppreſs thoſe Exertions of the People, which are the beſt Proofs of their Virtue and Religion. I truſt their Enterprize will be as unſucceſsful, as their Intentions are wicked. And I know not whether it would be more to the Honour of their Fellow-townſmen to puniſh them for their political Sins, *after the modern Form*, then to leave them, with dumb Contempt, to the Indignation of Heaven, and the Remorſe of their own Conſciences.

AN OLD COLONIST.

We hear by two Veſſels Yeſterday, that Capt. Loring's Brig, being the 4th Veſſel with Tea for this Place, was ſeen burning on Saturday laſt at Cape Cod.---We have not yet heard what has become of the deteſted TEA.

The laſt Week it was currently reported that his Excellency Governor Hutchinſon, in Converſation with ſome of his Council, ſpoke of the late Proceedings here of the *UNITED TOWNS*, as coming under the Denomination of Treaſon or Rebellion;---and intimated his Deſign, that the Attorney General ſhould be heard upon the Matter before the Council.---But the Matter *not taking*, his Excellency, when he met his Council to do Buſineſs at the Houſe of Brigadier Brattle, in Cambridge, wiſely changed his Tone; or Mr. Attorney wiſely declined his Taſk; and the Subject of Conſideration turned upon Burglary and Riots, inſtead of Treaſon and Rebellion; and Mr. Attorney gratified the Eyes of the honourable Board *at Dinner*, inſtead of *feaſting* their Ears in the Council Chamber.

NEW-YORK, January 6.

The moſt dreadful Fire, which broke out in the Governor's Dwelling-Houſe in Fort-George, in this City, on Wedneſday Night laſt Week, was ſo ſudden, and raged with ſuch amazing Rapidity and Violence, that it was with the greateſt Difficulty his Excellency, Lady and Daughter, ſaved their Lives; the two former, by making their Way out of the Eaſt Door on the Ramparts of the Fort, and the latter by leaping out at a Window of the ſecond Story: The Fire had got to ſuch a Head before the Inhabitants could aſſemble, that it was utterly impoſſible to ſave any Part of the Houſe or Furniture; the only Thing to be done was, to preſerve the adjacent Buildings, which was happily effected, by the Skill and Alertneſs of the Citizens, aſſiſted by the Military, who exerted themſelves with great Spirit and Activity on the Occaſion.

The Fire firſt appeared in the Council Chamber, but by what Means it was kindled remains as yet undiſcovered.

His Excellency's Loſs on the Occaſion muſt be very great, for beſides a rich and coſtly Sett of Furniture, he has loſt all his public and private Papers, Plate, Caſh, &c. &c. with a valuable Sett of Jewels belonging to his Lady.

Col. Fanning has alſo been a great Sufferer, but has been happy enough to ſave the Papers belonging to the Surrogate Office.

We have the Pleaſure to inform the Public that his Excellency, Lady and Daughter, are well; but greatly affected at the Loſs of Elizabeth Garret, a young Woman of about 16, who was a Servant in the Family, and periſhed in the Flames.

The Great Seal of the Province, was raked out of the Ruins, on the Evening of the 31ſt of December, without being the leaſt defaced.

The Day after the above Fire, his Excellency our Governor, ſent the following Letter to the Worſhipful Whitehead Hicks, Eſq; Mayor of this City.

SIR, *New-York, 30th Dec.* 1773.

"Deeply impreſſed as I am with a grateful Senſe of the ſtrenuous Endeavours of the Citizens to extinguiſh the raging Fire, which happened at Fort-George laſt Night, and greatly threatened the Safety of the whole City, I find myſelf irreſiſtibly impelled to requeſt you to communicate to them my cordial and affectionate Thanks, for the Skill and Activity with which all Ranks exerted themſelves on the alarming Occaſion. I am, Sir,

Your very obedient humble Servant.

WM. TRYON."

The Worſhipful Whitehead Hicks, Eſq;
Mayor of the City of New-York.

Tueſday Morning laſt died, at his Seat in the Bowery, in the Out-Ward of this City, in the 54th Year of his Age, ROBERT LEAKE, Eſq; Commiſſary General of North-America.

He was long a faithful Servant to the Crown; a loving Huſband,---tender Parent,---one of the beſt of Maſters, and a Friend to all Tradeſmen.

His Remains were interred in the Family Vault, in Trinity Church Yard, Yeſterday Evening, attended by a great Concourſe of the Inhabitants of this Place, and the Military.

To the Printer of the NEW-YORK JOURNAL.

SIR, *New-York, Jan.* 3, 1774.

WE hear from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, that the ſending back the Tea Ship having been, by Accident or Deſign, delayed till the Expiration of the 20 Days, after which, by the Act, the Duties are to become payable, the Tea was then ſeized by the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, and landed in their Cuſtody. We have no circumſtantial Account of the Affair, nor by what Means the patriotic Deſigns, which, by our laſt Accounts were ſo warmly and unanimouſly purſued by the Carolinians, were defeated, nor what is likely to be the Conſequences of landing the Tea. It has been reported, that a Difference had ariſen between the Merchants and the Planters, and that through private Animoſity, public Duty was neglected. It is, however, conjectured, that both Parties will recover their Senſes before it be too late, and unite in Support of the Righs and Liberties of their Country.

If the Tea ſhould be deſtroyed in the Hands of the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, they will doubtleſs be liable both for the Duties and Value of the Tea, which otherwiſe would have gone back ſafe to the Owners; and in ſuch a difficult Caſe, their Officiouſneſs was inexcuſeable; not only as it may prove the ſole Cauſe of the Loſs of the Tea, but as it may call the Authority of the Cuſtom-Houſe itſelf, Courts of Admiralty, Poſt-Office, &c. into Queſtion. While they operate merely as Regulators of Trade, for public Conveniency, People are not diſpoſed to examine their Foundations, but as ſoon as they begin to appear as Inſtruments of Tyranny, to deprive the Colonies of their Rights, it is Time to conſider the Authority on which they are eſtabliſhed among us.

TACITUS.

Mr. HOLT,

AS the Houſe in Fort George has lately been burnt down by Accident; and it highly probable that Application will be made to the General Aſſembly to rebuild it;---though we ſincerely condole with his Excellency, on Account of his Loſs, we hope that no ſuch Step will be taken by the Houſe of Aſſembly, before they have made themſelves acquainted with the general Senſe of their Conſtituents upon this Subject.-----You will therefore be pleaſed to inſert the following Quere, in your next Journal, and you will greatly oblige many of your Readers and Fellow-citizens.

As the Governors of this Province do no longer depend upon the People for their Salary and Support; and as the Crown has rendered them totally independant of us (for Purpoſes too obvious to need being mentioned) with what Propriety can the People be taxed, to provide a Houſe, and furniſh it with Fire and Candle, for the Accommodation of a Governor, under theſe Circumſtances?

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 12.

On the Morning of the 7th Inſtant, Mrs. MARGARET STUART, the amiable Conſort of Mr. JAMES STUART, Merchant, of this City, took her final Leave of this tranſitory Life, and entered into Eternity, with that joyful Confidence which the Favourites of Heaven participate, at the diſuniting the Soul from a long afflicted Tabernacle in order to reap the Fruits of a well-ſpent Life.---Her Huſband and Family, her Relations, her Neighbours, and the Poor, all join in lamenting the Loſs of this valuable Member of Chriſtian Society.-----Her Remains were on Sunday interred in the Firſt Preſbyterian Church Burying-ground in this City, attended by a Number of reſpectable Inhabitants.

Friday laſt, being the anniverſary Day for chooſing Officers for THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, the following Gentlemen were elected, *viz.*

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſq; F. R. S. L. L. D. &c. Preſident.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, and SAMUEL RHOADS, Eſquires, and Dr. THOMAS BOND, Vice-Preſidents.

THOMAS COOMBE, Eſquire, Treaſurer.

The Rev. Dr. SMITH, ROBERT STRETTLE JONES, Eſq; Mr. RICHARD WELLS, and Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, Secretaries.

Dr. SAMUEL DUFFIELD, and Meſſieurs DAVID RITTENHOUSE, and THOMAS BOND, junior, Curators.

Captain Hanſe, from Jamaica, on the 26th of November, in Lat. 17:43, ſpoke a Brig, Captain Farper, from New-York for Savanna La Mar, in Jamaica, out 14 Days; 29th, in Lat. 19:17, ſpoke the Brig Induſtry, Captain Morford, from Rhode-Iſland for Jamaica, out 20 Days; on the 14th ult. in Lat. 27:22, ſpoke a Ship, Captain Smith, belonging to London, from Africa for Charleſtown, out 43 Days; and on the 17th, in Lat. 28:4, ſpoke the Brig Marquis of Granby, Captain Fuller, from Turks-Iſland for Boſton, out 12 Days, all well.

The Snow Penn, Captain M'Caddon, and the Brig Polly, Capt. Shields, both ſailed in Company with Captain Hanſe.

The Ship Centurion, Captain Kerlin, from this Port, is arrived at St. John's, in Newfoundland.

Our River is no now ſo full of Ice, that all Navigation is ſtopped for the preſent.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Triton, E. Sylveſter, from Boſton. Schooner Elizabeth, B. Greenway, N. Carolina. Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Jamaica. Schooner Molly, A. May, St. Croix.

OUTWARDS. *Ship Bleſſing, J. Atkinſon, for Cadiz. Brig Betty, M. Ruſſell, Belfaſt.*

CLEARED. *Brig Lowther, M. Power, to Barbados. Schooner Neptune, J. King, Antigua. Schooner Abigail, S. Snow, Virginia. Schooner Tryal, D. Harrow, Anguilla. Schooner Belvidera, R. Biſhoprick, and Sloop Ranger, J. Young, Maryland. Brig Mountholly, G. Bayley, Dominica. Sloop Polly, W. Shines, N. Carolina. Ship George, W. Pinkerton, Londonderry. Brig Recovery, W. Lawrence, Liverpool. Ship Betſey, S. Kyle, Newry.*

Juſt publiſhed by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, and to be ſold by all the BOOKSELLERS of PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK,

AN EXAMINATION of the CONNECTICUT CLAIM to LANDS in PENNSYLVANIA.---- With an APPENDIX, containing Extracts and Copies of ORIGINAL PAPERS.

INDIGO, of the beſt Quality,
TO BE SOLD, BY
CHARLES WHARTON,
At his STORE, near the Drawbridge. ¶

SETTS of laſt Years VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of this Province, concluding with the Accounts of that Year,
To be SOLD, by
HENRY MILLER,
PRINTER, in RACE-STREET,
Oppoſite Moravian Alley.
Where alſo may be had, the Weekly Minutes of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, beginning with the laſt October Seſſion.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Indentures of a few SERVANTS and DEMPTIONERS, arrived in the Ship Philadelphia from LONDONDERRY. For Terms, apply to Captain JOH. WINNING, on board ſaid Ship, at William Allen, Eſquire's Wharff. *January* 10, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a Dutch SERVANT WOMAN, 25 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, three Years and half of her Time to ſerve, is very fit for either Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire of the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 24th day of January inſtant, at five o' clock in the afternoon, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front, on the ſtreet aforeſaid, 17 feet 6 inches, and in depth 200 feet; bounded by ground of John Kaighn, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Twenty Shillings, ſterling, per annum; late the eſtate of John Morton; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 25th day of January inſtant, at the London Coffee-houſe, at five o' clock in the evening, a certain diſtillery, with the appurtenances, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front, on Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, 83 feet, and on Fifth-ſtreet 40 feet; bounded by ground of Garret Grim, Plunket Fleeſon, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Twenty Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of William Hornby; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 26th day of January inſtant, at three o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Charles Lawrence, in the Northern Liberties, a two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Callowhill and Margaret-ſtreets, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front, on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, about 20 feet, and in length or depth about 68 feet; bounded by ground of Charles Lawrence, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 7l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Iſaac Baker; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 27th day of January inſtant, at three o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of James Riddle, on Paſſyunk road, near the new Playhouſe, in the diſtrict of Southwark, two certain frame meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of ground, ſituate nearly oppoſite the ſaid Riddle's; one of them containing in front, on ſaid road, 20 feet, and in depth, on the ſouth ſide, 172 feet, and on the north ſide 179 feet; bounded by ground of Richard Farmer, and the lot herein after mentioned; ſubject to a groundrent of Three Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, per annum. The other of them containing in front 20 feet, and in length or depth 170 feet; bounded by ground of John Philip Mertz, and the above deſcribed lot; ſubject to a groundrent of Three Pounds per annum. late the eſtate of John Campbell; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 31ſt day of January inſtant, at the houſe of Michael Croll, in the townſhip of Frederick, at two o' clock in the afternoon, a certain water corn or griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, and two ſtory ſtone meſſuage or tenement, and ſtables, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Marlborough, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 100 acres; bounded by lands of Thomas Maybury, Matthias Kern, Samuel Showler, and others; late the eſtate of Philip Scholl; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the firſt day of February next, at the houſe of Henry Antis, in the townſhip of New-Hanover, at two o' clock in the afternoon, two certain contiguous tracts or pieces of land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Hanover aforeſaid, containing in the whole about 200 acres, having thereon erected two ſmall log meſſuages; bounded by lands of Chriſtian Sackrider, and others; late the eſtate of John Schnyder, of the townſhip of New-Hanover aforeſaid, Inn-holder, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, Butcher, at Philadelphia, on the fifth of this inſtant January, a Dutch ſervant lad, named GEORGE COOK; *he is 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, but ſlender, has dark coloured ſtraight hair, ſmall longiſh face; had on, when he went away, a fine hat, lately cleaned and trimmed, and an old red ſwanſkin jacket, with new ſleeves, black ſilk handkerchief, old check ſhirt, new red jacket, without ſleeves, ſomewhat widened in the ſides, old ſheepſkin breeches, old blue worſted ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant lad, and brings him to his maſter, the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by*

¶ *PETER LOWRY.*

Philadelphia, January 11, 1774.

WAS taken up, on the 4th inſtant, a middle-ſized COW, with ſmall Horns, both ears cropped, has a white face, mixed with ſeveral red ſpots, a circle round her eyes, white belly, her hind feet white, and the buſh of her tail of a pale red. The owner, by applying to ISAAC LORT, *Cryer, in Strawberry-alley, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.*

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Windſor, county of Middleſex, and province of New-Jerſey, in the night of the 4th inſtant, a ſervant lad, named JOHN CRAVAT, about 18 years of age, country born, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a Weaver by trade; had on, when he went away, a dark brown homeſpun coat, with ſtripes of a lighter colour acroſs the back, a homeſpun Wilton veſt and breeches, a felt hat, about half-worn; he took with him a pair of white drilling breeches; is of a dark complexion, and very forward and talkative. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Philadelphia, where he has a brother. Whoever takes up and brings ſaid ſervant to his maſter, or ſecures him, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

January 7, 1774. § AARON HOLMAN.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape, the 15th of November laſt, in the afternoon, from the ſubſcriber, one of the Conſtables of St. George's Hundred, in and for the county of New-Caſtle upon Delaware, a certain JACOB SADLER, a Bricklayer by trade, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſlim made, has dark ſhort hair, and black eyes, was born in or near Philadelphia; had on, when he went away, a blue coat, and half-worn leather breeches; but, as he had a good many clothes, it would be hard to deſcribe them. He was committed to the county goal of New-Caſtle, by JOHN JONES, Eſq; for want of bail, to indemnify the Hundred from ſupporting a baſtard child he had got in ſaid Hundred, as alſo for his breach of promiſe to the girl. Whoever ſecures ſaid SADLER in any goal, ſo that the ſubſcriber can have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought to New-Caſtle goal, reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES HANSON, Conſtable. ¶

A PUBLIC VENDUE, next FRIDAY, by
WILLIAM SITGREAVES.

N. B. GOODS are received for ſaid Vendue, at his Store, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

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THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 27th of December or 1st of January 1773, one OWEN BOWEN, country born, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, full mouthed, dark eyes, long black hair, walks very strait, slim for his height; had on, when he run away, a pair of striped trowsers, a grey jacket, a blue under ditto, a check shirt, a good beaver hat, not quite half worn, good double channel pumps, and good stockings; he took with him a new suit of superfine blue broadcloth, and can dress well, when he puts his best suit on: He has gone about two months in my flat, and carried hay to Philadelphia. Whoever takes up the said Owen Bowen, and confines him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, paid by JOHN KILLE.

All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Smithfield township, Northampton county, about the 10th of August last, a brown HORSE, 14 hands high, a natural pacer. The owner is desired to come, in three weeks from the date hereof, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for the same, by

January 12, 1774. ‖ JAMES LOGAN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber hereof, living in Charles-town, Chester county, some time in October last, a small STEER, two years old, of a redish colour, with a white face, white hind legs and tail, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner coming and proving his property, paying the charges, may have him again. ¶

January 7, 1774. JACOB HOOFMAN.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 15th day of January inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Charles Lawrence, known by the sign of the White Oak, in the Northern Liberties, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, of a certain Frederick Miller, and Catherine his wife (late Catherine Hassert) being the term of the said Catherine's natural life, of and in a certain three story brick messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Callow-hill-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, containing in breadth, on Callow-hill-street aforesaid, 16 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded by ground late of James Arbuckle, deceased, and others; subject to a groundrent of One Pound Twelve Shillings, sterling; late the property of the said Frederick Miller, and Catherine his Wife; seized and taken in execution, by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold, by public vendue, on Monday, the 17th day of January instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Wentz, in the township of Whitpain, two certain messuages and tenements, and tract or piece of land, situate in Whitpain aforesaid, containing about 115 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of John M'Glathery, and others; late the estate of David Knox; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday, the 22d Day of January inst. at 12 o'Clock in the Morning, at the Coffee-house,

The famous HORSE SCIPIO,

BEING nearly full blooded (late the Property of Joseph Richardson) he is to be seen at any Time, at BENJAMIN DAVIDS's, at the Sign of the George.

ROWLAND EVANS,
THOMAS LIVEZEY,
MICHAEL HILLEGAS.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, in Dorchester county, an Irish servant man, named JOSEPH ANDERSON, a School-master, but it is likely he may change his name, a thin visaged fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, near about 30 years of age, wears his own hair tied behind, but short, and very grey headed; had on, when he went away, an old surtout coat, and a very good jean coat, and knit pattern jacket, with buttons covered with the same, an old English hat, cut in the fashion, check shirt, old leather breeches, English ribbed stockings, English shoes, Pinchbeck shoe-buckles, and black Barcelona handkerchief. It is supposed he took with him about 18 or 20 Pounds in cash, that was stolen. Whoever takes up said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS ENNALLS, 3d.

November 27 1773. ¶ 7t6. *Theft.*

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN, on the 16th instant, out of the pasture of William Patterson, near Christiana bridge, a bay HORSE, about 9 years old, near 14 hands high, a well made horse, in very good order, paces and trots, a hanging mane, switch tail, has neither brand nor ear-mark, has a feather low down on the near side of his neck, and something like one on the off side; a few white hairs in the fore-top, a blackish spot on his withers, which was hurt with the cart-saddle; said horse has something of a cramp or lameness in the near hind foot, which may be observed when he is first rode, was shod before. I have great reason to believe the said horse was stolen, by a certain ROBERT JONES, a very great villain and a noted horse-thief, who broke out of Gloucester goal, about 3 years ago, and was then servant to one Allen Gillaspie, of this County; the said Jones was on the plantation the day the said horse was stole: He had on a brownish coat, white breeches, brown worsted stockings; he is a lusty strong made fellow, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, has short brown hair, was born in Ireland, speaks a little on the brogue. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, shall be intitled to the above reward, and for the horse only, ten dollars, paid by WILLIAM PATTERSON.

N. B. It is supposed the said Jones is gone by way of Carlisle, towards Virginia. ¶ 6 W. *August* 24, 1773.

RUN away, on the 19th of July, 1773, from the subscriber, living near Elk-Ridge Church, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, a convict servant man, named JOHN HICKINS, *about 5 feet 8 inches high, has black hair, and a very dark skin, his left eye is very remarkable, being contracted, occasioned by a wound he received; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers, a pair of blue and a pair of white breeches, a country cloth jacket, a blue German serge ditto, without sleeves, the right-hand pocket of it smells of mercurial ointment, and is greasy, a pair of old shoes, with common metal buckles, a good felt hat, and a yellow flowered silk handkerchief; it is probable he has forged a pass, and altered his name, as he has been in the country upwards of six years. Whoever takes up and brings home the said servant, shall receive, if within ten miles from home,* FORTY SHILLINGS; *if more,* THREE POUNDS; *and if out of the province, or fifty miles off,* SIX POUNDS; *and half those sums, if only secured in goal, paid by*

EPHRAIM HOWARD.

¶ 6 w.

THOMAS BATT

HAS opened his WINE and SPIRIT STORE, in Water-street, a few Doors South of Walnut-street, where he has laid in a large and valuable Collection, viz. Old genuine Madeira, Lisbon, Mountain, and Teneriffe Wines; remarkable old Spirits, West-India Rum, and Brandy; with a Quantity of excellent Claret.----He is determined to sell any Quantity, from a Pipe to a Gallon, and to render the retailing of Liquors as compleat and convenient to the Public, as it is in the Power of Expence and strict Attention to do. ‖ 3 *M.*

OWEN BIDDLE promoti

Has for sale, at his store, in Market-street, near Fourth-street,

A NEAT Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, imported this Fall; such as, superfine, fine and coarse broadcloths, coatings, bearskins, duffils, spotted swanskins, halfthicks, kerseys, Indian blankets, 7-qr. 8-qr. and 9-qr. mottled rugs, red flannel, scarlet ditto, a large assortment of $\frac{7}{8}$ and yard wide Irish linens, from 16d. to 5s. per yard; yard wide, $\frac{7}{8}$, and yard and $\frac{1}{4}$ cotton checks; $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$, and yard and $\frac{1}{4}$ linen ditto; Russia and Irish sheeting, ravens duck; a variety of chintz, calicoes and cottons, muslins, humhums, pistol lawns, kentings, cambricks and lawns, in demi pieces and patches, cotton and silk romal handkerchiefs, printed lawn ditto, check linen ditto, Dutch pinkerchiefs, printed lawn ditto, check linen ditto, Dutch pinwork ditto, calimancoes, durants, tammies, worsted damasks, brilliants, venetian poplins, shaloons, rattinets; a variety of sattin, paduasoy, farsnet, and taffety plain ribbons; a variety of figured ribbons, stay binding and braid, cord for cloaks, best scarf twist, silk and hair, and hair, sewing silks, coloured threads, Scotch thread, with a variety of cutlery and hard ware, also 8d. 10d. and 12d. nails, Taylor's window glass, London steel, in half faggots, mark'd A. Crawley, with a variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Such persons whose accounts with the subscriber are of a long standing, are requested to settle and pay the same.

Tenth-Month 10. 1773. 6 *W.* OWEN BIDDLE.

Philadelphia, Eleventh-Month 8, 1773.

TO BE LETT,

For a Term of Years, and entered on immediately,

AN extraordinary MERCHANT MILL, situated in the Borough of Wilmington, on Brandywine Creek, below the Bridge, on a never-failing stream. Said mill has two water wheels, two pair of burr stones, and every thing compleat for the manufacturing of superfine flour. Shallops or a considerable burthen may load or unload without any difficulty, it being performed by water. With said mill will be let, a commodious brick dwelling-house, cooper's shop, and stable; also a garden, with other appurtenances suitable to accommodate a tenant. The situation of the abovementioned mill, need not be more particularly described, as it is well known to many, and has the advantage for the sale of flour of two considerable markets, viz. Philadelphia and Wilmington. Any person inclining to rent the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers, in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH TATNELL, near the premises, who will shew the same. PHOEBE MORTON, JOHN MORTON, Executors to the estate of Samuel Morton. ‖ 2 *M.*

Genuine SHERRY, LISBON & MADEIRA

WINE,

In Pipes and Quarter-Casks;

BRANDY, in Hogsheads;

AND EXCELLENT

PORT WINE,

In Hampers, of three Dozen each;

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH WHARTON, junior,

In Front-street, near the Drawbridge. tf.

HAMILTON and MOORE,

Of Lancaster, take this opportunity of acquainting their friends, and the Public in general,

THAT they have removed from the house they lately lived in, to the house long occupied by the the late John Cameron, next door to the Widow Groos, where they have opened a large and neat assortment of goods, suitable to the season, which they are determined to sell upon the lowest terms; they have a compleat assortment of boulting cloths, for merchant and country work, which they will sell much lower than they have been usually sold, and warrant to be good. They also have a large assortment of sadlery, and intend to supply sadlers with every thing suitable to their business, upon the lowest terms. The friendship of the public, which they have experienced ever since their first coming to Lancaster, makes them hope for the continuance of their favours, as they make it their study to sell every article remarkably low, and shall omit nothing in their power that shall contribute to the satisfaction of their customers. They think it unnecessary to particularize their goods, and shall only say that they intend keeping a large and general assortment, and they flatter themselves that as many as have not yet dealt with them, will find upon trial that they may be supplied upon the most equitable terms. They keep wine, rum and melasses, and waggoners may be supplied with coarse and fine salt; they also have German and English steel.

N. B. HAMILTON and MOORE give the highest price for bees-wax, hemp, flaxseed in its season, country made linen, and most sorts of country produce. Tbc. 3 M.

October 19, 1773.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Doctor PHINEAS BOND, are desired to make immediate Payment; and those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are requested to apply to the Subscriber, one of the Administrators, who will settle and adjust the same. PHINEAS BOND. 6w.

STRAYED off the Commons of this City, about the First of this Instant, a black MARE, three Years old, some white in her Forehead, with a Lock on one of her fore Feet. Whoever takes up the same, and brings her to the Subscriber, shall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward.

Philadel. Nov. 10, 1773. ‖ ELIJAH WEED.

To be SOLD, or LETT for a term of years,

A MERCHANT-MILL and SAW-MILL, with 30 acres of good LAND, in Cæcil county, situate and lying near the Mouth of Octorara-creek, within half a mile of Susquehanna river, on a great road leading from Lancaster-town to Charles-town and Rock-run landing, four miles from the latter, and ten from Charles-town; a very healthy situation, and an exceeding fertile soil, large crops of wheat are raised yearly, and for timber there is no part in said government to exceed it, such as walnut, white-oak and poplar, boards may be rafted down from the mill tail to Rock-run, where shipping lie to carry to Baltimore-town, or any where on Chesapeak-bay; it is very convenient for transporting or importing of wheat and flour to and from said Baltimore-town, or up the Bay; it is also very convenient for a tavern, there being none on said road, for ten miles each way; fish and water fowl may be caught almost all the year, there is a small fishery on said premises. Any person inclining to purchase or rent, may know the terms, by applying to SAMUEL MORTON, living on the premises. ¶

GERMAN PASSENGERS.

THERE are at the House of MARTIN KNOLL, the upper End of Second-street, Men and Women, Boys and Girls, *German* Passengers, that came from *Rotterdam*, in the Ship *Charming Molly*, Capt. *Gill*, and are willing to serve a reasonable Time for their Passage Money, for which Credit will be given, if required. For Terms, apply to SAMUEL HOWELL, in Water-street. *December* 14, 1773. Tbc.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Warrington township, Bucks county, the middle of October last, a red and white spotted COW. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

December 10, 1773. ¶ HUGH BARKLY.

For the ENTERTAINMENT of the CURIOUS.

MR. KINNERSLEY *having lately made some considerable addition to his Electrical Apparatus, particularly, having added an elegant case of seventy bottles, each lined and coated with tin-foil, he proposes to exhibit a course of* ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS, *at the College in this city, on Monday and Tuesday next week; and again on the following Wednesday and Friday; to begin at six o'clock in the evening. In this course, consisting of only two lectures, above forty curious and interesting experiments will be exhibited, tending to show the nature and properties of lightning, and, which is of the greatest importance, how to avoid the danger of it; how to secure houses, ships, &c. from receiving any damage by lightning.*

The following particulars will, it is presumed, be thought no inconsiderable part of this Electrical Entertainment, viz. Flashes of real lightning visible under water. Iron heated red hot, and even melted by lightning, whilst under, and in contact with, common cold water. Experiments on that wonderful electric stone from the East-Indies, called the Tourmalin, which will become electrised by being dipt in boiling water; one side electrised positively, the other negatively. A curious representation of the astonishing electric Eel, lately seen in this city, on touching of which, while in the water, an electric shock may be as sensibly felt, as from a live one. A representation of part of the starry heavens, exhibiting a variety of beautiful electric stars.

As the knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human mind, and give us more noble and exalted ideas of the AUTHOR *of Nature, and, if well pursued, seldom fails producing something useful to man; it is hoped that an entertainment of such a tendency will meet with suitable encouragement. Those Gentlemen and Ladies who purpose to attend these lectures, are requested to be furnished with tickets, that no money may be taken at the door. Tickets may be had at the bar of the London Coffee-house, and at Mr. Kinnersley's house, near the College, at* HALF A DOLLAR *for each lecture.*

N. B. Electrical Experiments cannot be well exhibited in damp or wet weather; therefore if either of the evenings above appointed should not prove dry enough, the exhibition must be deferred till some dry evening after. The first lecture of each course to be on Monday and Wednesday evenings; second lecture on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

ZEBULON RUDULPH,

HAVING removed his Store into that lately occupied by Mr. Bettles shee, a few Doors above Walnut-street, in Water-street, where he has for Sale, on reasonable Terms, West-India, Philadelphia and New-England Rum, Sugar, Melasses, Tea, Coffee, Raisins in Kegs, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, best Keg Butter, and Bar Iron of the best Quality, &c. &c. &c. §

Just published, and to be sold by HALL *and* SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia,*

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK for 1774.

CONTAINING, besides the usual astronomical Observations, Dr. Tiffot's Remarks on Persons drowned; and some Rules of Practice recommended for the Recovery of such unhappy Sufferers.----Account of a Society formed at Amsterdam, for the like laudable Purpose; together with some Cases selected from the Society's Account of its Success.---Receipt to clean the Teeth and Gums, and make the Flesh grow close to the Enamel.---A sure Preservative against the Tooth-ach, and Defluxions on the Gums or Teeth.---Remedy for Corns on the Feet.---For the Rheumatism.---For the Cure of Agues.---Cure for the Yellow Jaundice.---An excellent Receipt for the Cure of a Consumption.---For a sore Throat.---Remarkable Cure of an inveterate Scurvy.---Account of the Cure of Worms in Horses, by the Use of Sea Salt, Salprunella, or Salt-petre.---To make a rich pleasant Wine.----For preventing Flies from damaging the seedling Leaves of Turnips, Cabbages, &c.---Luxury and Want, a Vision.---The Angler and the Philosopher.---On the Usefulness of Writing.---On Contentment.----Anecdotes.---Epigrams.---Jests.---Wise Sayings.---Prudential Maxims.---Tables of Interest, at Six and Seven per Cent. Friends Yearly Meetings, Courts, Fairs, Roads, &c. &c.

Where may also be had,

The POCKET ALMANACK, for the Year 1774.

FOR SALE,

TWO thousand acres of exceeding fine LAND for tobacco, wheat, or Indian corn, lying on both sides of Bull Run, in Loudoun and Prince-William; about 300 acres of it are rich low ground and meadow land. It lies within four miles of two merchant mills in Loudoun, thirty miles from Colchester, Alexandria, and Dumfries. If any person or persons incline to purchase the whole, or any part of the said lands, they may be shewn them, and know the terms, by applying to Captain FRANCIS PEYTON, in Loudoun county, who has full power to treat for the same, or to the subscriber. It may be laid off in lots of two, three, or four hundred acres (as may best suit the purchasers) with an equal quantity of low ground and meadow land to each lot. ROBERT BERWELL.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 19th of September last, from the subscriber, a German servant man, named JOHN SHELLER, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high (in a former advertisement it was mentioned by a mistake 6 feet 2 inches high) black hair, tied behind, has a smooth face, long nose, and lost one of his fore-teeth, is much used to taking snuff, fond of liquor, very talkative, speaks little English, followed chimney sweeping in Germany, worked about 10 months at the biscuit baking with his master, so may pretend to be a biscuit baker by trade; had on, when he went away, a fresh coloured new suit of clothes, a pair of blue corded breeches, a new hat, worth 30s. a pair of home-made thread stockings, a pair of calf-skin shoes, with brass buckles; he was recommended by a man in Lancaster that he might get employ in Baltimore, so that it is very likely he may be gone that way. Whoever secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

10 *W.* WILLIAM ECKHART.

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, pleasant, and valuable plantation, in the township of Bristol, and county of Bucks, on which Joseph White resides, containing in the whole 391 acres of ground, having thereon a dwelling-house, large barn, with stables, cow-houses, sheep-house, &c. a large milk-house, supplied by a spring never known to fail, a considerable quantity of meadow ground, not requiring to be manured, a large quantity of woodland, about six acres of orchard, and divers other fruit trees about the place; the house and barn stand on high ground, and has a view of the meadows from the back door of the house, and the fields for plowing are very conveniently situate, being near the house and barn.

Also for sale, a small plantation adjoining to the above, containing 42 acres, on which are a dwelling-house, barn, orchard, and some meadow, now in tenure of John Wright. These two places are so situate, that the quantity of wood, meadows, and plowed fields may be nearly equally divided, and therefore would make two good farms, and are within two miles of Delaware, and five miles of Bristol. For terms, apply to JOHN PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia, who continues to sell Trenton Steel, either in the faggot or blister. *Tbctf.*

JAMES REYNOLDS, CARVER and GILDER, on the Bank Side of Front-street, opposite the London Coffee-House,

HAS just imported, per the Montague, Captain Pickles, a very large and general Assortment of LOOKING-GLASSES, which he will dispose of, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Rates. *Philadelphia, December* 10, 1773.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

January 19, 1774. NUMB. 2352.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Juſt printed, and to be ſold, at the Requeſt of many, by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
In Front-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,

THE laſt ſolemn Confeſſion and Declaration of JOHN HURRIN, and ALEXANDER BUCHAN, who were executed at Eaſton, Northampton County, in the Province of Pennſylvania, on the firſt of January, 1774. The firſt for Murder committed in the Year 1768, and the laſt for a late Burglary committed at Eaſton. Containing a particular Account of the many Thefts, &c. they have been guilty of from their Childhood, and by which they have been unhappily led, as it were Step by Step, to this ignominious and untimely End.

At ſaid HUMPHREYS's Printing-Office may be had, neatly printed, on a large half Sheet, The RATES of PORTERAGE and CARRIAGE, &c. to any Parts of the City and Suburbs, proper to be ſtuck up in Taverns, Stores, Shops, &c. &c. 1*W*.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Thurſday, the third day of February next, at the houſe of George Zeller, in Third-ſtreet, at four o'clock in the evening, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Cherry-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Cherry-ſtreet aforeſaid, 18 feet, and in depth 142 feet; bounded by ground of Thomas Peart, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of ------, ſterling, per ann. late the eſtate of Samuel Johnſon, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Friday, the fourth day of February next, at the houſe of Lewis Farmer, in Second-ſtreet, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued northward, beyond the bounds of the ſaid city, containing in breadth 18 feet, and in depth 50 feet, more or leſs; bounded by ground of James Cooper, William Coates, and others; late the eſtate of Gallus Sleighter, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Saturday, the fifth day of February next, at the houſe of Thomas Oliver, in the diſtrict of Southwark, a certain frame meſſuage and carpenter's ſhop, and lot of ground, ſituate on Crab and Shippen-ſtreets, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front, on Crab-ſtreet aforeſaid, about 40 feet, and in length, on Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, about 70 feet; bounded by ground of Richard Newton, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Darby; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Monday, the ſeventh day of February next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front, on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 15 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth, 60 feet; bounded by ground of Robert Correy, Joſeph Stout, and others.

Certain other two two ſtory brick meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the above deſcribed premiſes, containing in front, on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 24 feet, and in length or depth, 64 feet, or thereabouts; bounded by ground of Henry Boſler, and others.

A certain brick kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, containing in front, on Race-ſtreet aforeſaid, 15 feet. and in depth 51 feet and an half; bounded by ground of Joſeph Stout, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of £. 1:11:8, ſterling, per annum. The whole late the eſtate of Jonathan Biles, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the eighth day of February next, at the houſe of the Widow Gilbert, in the Northern Liberties, near Vine-ſtreet, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two three ſtory brick meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the eaſt-ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, in the whole 34 feet, and extending in depth as far as the weſt-ſide of Water-ſtreet; bounded by ground of Iſrael Pemberton, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 7l. 10s. Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Jeſſe Williamſon; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the ninth day of February next, at the houſe of Edward Barrett, in the diſtrict of Southwark, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory frame meſſuage or tenement, and two lots or pieces of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Chriſtian-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark aforeſaid, containing in front on Chriſtian-ſtreet aforeſaid in the whole 36 feet, and in length or depth about 65 feet, bounded by ground of Joſeph Wharton, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds Ten Shillings, Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Hadley; ſeized and taken in execution by
WILLIAM DEWEES, *Sheriff.*

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of March next,

A MESSUAGE, and 70 acres of cleared LAND, 25 of which are excellent meadow; the upland part is in good condition, thereon is an orchard of young bearing fruit trees, a barn, with barracks ſufficient to contain 50 tons of hay, under which is ſtabling for cows and horſes, the whole under good fence, and divided into lots of ſix to twelve acres, well watered. The above farm is ſituate near to Kenſington, in Richmond diſtrict, bounded by the river Delaware, two miles and a half from Philadelphia; the ſoil is of the beſt kind for gardening, and very valuable to one who will attend the market with milk and garden truck. The terms, on which it will be lett, may be known, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia. No one need apply, who will not keep a good ſtock of horned cattle upon it. *Theſe.* JOHN GIBSON.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

A Summary Account of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY, *from its firſt Eſtabliſhment to the preſent Time.*

THIS great trading Company was firſt eſtabliſhed in the latter End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and its Privileges have been enlarged or confirmed by almoſt every Monarch ſince; its Shares or Subſcriptions were originally only 50l. Sterling, and its Capital only 369,891l. 5s. but the Directors having a conſiderable Dividend to make in the Reign of Charles the Second, it was agreed to join the Profits to the Capital, by which the Shares were doubled, and conſequently each became of 100l. Value, and the Capital 739,782l. 10s. to which Capital, if 963,639l. (the Profits of the Company to the Year 1685) be added, the whole Stock will amount to 1,703,421l.

However, this Company having ſuſtained ſeveral Loſſes by the Dutch, and the Subjects of the Great Mogul, was in a declining Way at the Revolution, when the War with France reduced it ſo low, that it appearing ſcarcely poſſible to be ſupported, a new one was erected. The Merchants forming the new Eaſt-India Company, received their Charter in 1698, having, in Conſideration of the Grant thereof, lent to the Government two Millions at Eight per Cent. per Annum; and puſhing their Trade with Vigour, they ſoon carried on twice the Buſineſs that ever was done by the old Company. But after the two Companies had ſubſiſted a few Years in a ſeparate State, Means were contrived to unite them, which was effected in 1702, when a new Charter was granted them, under the Title of "The United Company of Merchants, trading to the Eaſt-Indies."

To the two Millions advanced by the New Company, the United Company, in the 6th of Queen Anne, lent the Government 1,200,000l. which made the whole Loan amount to 3,200,000l. a further Sum was alſo lent by the Company, in 1730, on a Renewal of their Charter, the Intereſt of which is reduced to Three per Cent. and hence called, "The India Three per Cent. Annuities."

As to the Management of this United Company, all Perſons, without Exception, Natives and Foreigners, Men and Women, are admitted Members of it, and 500l. in the Stock of the Company, till lately (being now 1000l.) gave the Owner a Vote in their General Courts, which are either called at the ſpecial Requeſt of nine Proprietors, or at the Deſire of the Directors, by a late Vote, the latter being obliged to conſult the whole of the Proprietors, on every material Queſtion which relates to the Concern of the Company. The Directors are 24 in Number, including the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, who are now elected by Sixes, which makes it impoſſible to change the whole of the Body in leſs than four Years. The Chairman has a Salary of 200l. a Year, and each of the Directors 150l. The Meeting of the Directors (or as they are called Courts) are to be held at leaſt once a Week, but are commonly oftner, as Occaſion requires.

Out of the Body of the Directors are choſen ſeveral Committees, who have the peculiar Inſpection of certain Branches of the Company's Buſineſs; as, the Committee of Correſpondence, the Committee of Buying, the Committee of Treaſury, the Houſe Committee, a Committee of Warehouſes, a Committee of Shipping, a Commitee of Accompts, a Committee of Law-Suits, and a Committee to prevent the Growth of private Trade; all theſe have under them a Secretary, Caſhier, Clerks, Warehouſe-keepers, &c.

As to the Stock of this Company, it is quite of a different Nature from others; for the Proprietors of Shares, inſtead of receiving a regular fixed Annuity, have a Dividend of the Profits ariſing from the Company's Trade; which, as it is more valuable, theſe Shares generally ſell at a Price much above the original Value; but by a late Act of Parliament, theſe Dividends are fixed to Six per Cent. for a Number of Years, let the Profits of the Company be what they will. The ſame Act likewiſe empowers Adminiſtration to be a certain Sharer in the Profits, as well as Comptroller in the Management of their Affairs; which in all Probability will, in Time (and perhaps not very far removed) be the Means of transferring the Wealth and Power of the greateſt trading Company in the World, into the Hands of Government. *Sic tranſit gloria Mundi!*

A PICTURE of EUROPE.

For SEPTEMBER 1773.

SPAIN. Sitting reſtleſs upon a throne, in one hand armour, in the other gold. Now looking croſs the Bay of Biſcay, and now to France, who takes little notice of her. In the back ground, a South-American devouring a Spaniard.

PORTUGAL. An old woman on crutches. Being in her dotage, thinks ſhe has no uſe for friends. Her back turned upon Great-Britain, her Face to Spain.

FRANCE. In this portrait an old man with a crown on his head appears aſleep, a man and woman in cloſe converſation near him. They are very reſtleſs, now pointing to Ruſſia, now to Pruſſia, now to Vienna, and now to Britain. At a diſtance a Swede and a Turk are making faces at each other, and a Frenchman ſhaking hands with both. Alſo, a group of Frenchmen in chains; they are tied together, and ſinging together.

ROME. The Pope ſitting on a three-legged ſtool, each leg of which is placed upon a Jeſuit's head. Three Cardinals weeping, and fifteen laughing. His Holineſs ſhakes hands with France and Spain.

SARDINIA. Here a young man appears meditating *what game he ſhall play.*

NAPLES. The Monarch chaſing a Sicilian pigeon round a great ſtate room.

VENICE. The Senators ſhewing their dexterity in the exerciſe of ſwimming.

SWITZERLAND. The time here ſpent in ploughing, whiſtling, and ſaying prayers.

TURKEY. The Grand Signor ſitting in the Seraglio, melancholy and dejected, and ſwallowing opium. The French Ambaſſador blowing into his ear. The Engliſh Ambaſſador ſitting in the court-yard among the ſlaves, playing at chuckles.

BOHEMIA. A woman playing at quadrille, with heaps of gold ſcattered before her.

AUSTRIA and PRUSSIA. Theſe two appear at preſent in the ſame portrait. Pruſſia has a map of Europe open before him, and it is thus he ſpeaks, uſing his finger as a guide: "This "kingdom ſhall be mine; and that, Auguſtus, I will allow you "to take. This other I ſhall add to Pruſſia; that other do you "place your ſeal upon. I muſt have this province: That city be "your's."

HOLLAND. The people picking the pockets of all the world.

POLAND. In this portrait a figure appears greatly maimed. The fragments of a crown ſcattered around him. A Ruſſian is cutting off the right leg, an Auſtrian the left, and a Pruſſian, with a knife ſtill reeking, has ſevered both the hands from the body. All the monarchs of Europe are ſtanding around this melancholy ſcene, and every one of them cries, *what pity!* but none offers his aſſiſtance.

RUSSIA. A woman ſitting on a ſplended throne, devouring the bloody head of a Turk, and trampling upon a Pole. Her courtiers twining laurel branches round her head, but the moment they touch it they fade. In the back ground, five hundred young men ſhut up in a ſeraglio, which communicates with the ſtate-couch.

DENMARK. A ſtrange figure with three heads upon it. The firſt has aſſes ears upon it, the ſecond a crown, and the third horns. The explanation of theſe emblems ſeems to be, that ſome body is a blockhead, a king, and a cuckold. In the back ground a Dane ſhakes his fiſt at an Algerine, but the pilot lolls his tongue at him.

SWEDEN. Here a monarch holds a rope tied round the necks of his ſubjects, and he gives them his word of honour that this is liberty.

GREAT-BRITAIN. Here a man, or ſomething like a man, lies aſleep. He is ſurrounded by other European figures. One pulls him by the noſe, another kicks him on the breech, a third raps him on the knuckles, &c. and if he ever wakes, it is only to ſay to them, in a weak and timid voice, "*Good gentlemen forbear, and let me ſleep in peace.*"

A STATE PAINTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.

THE Sublime Porte has juſt iſſued orders for a freſh levy of men to ſupply the army of the grand Viſir, which has lately been conſiderably decreaſed. Every Zaim and Timariot are deſired to bring one man in four, more than formerly, which, on a moderate computation, will produce a body of 60,000 men, which is to march for Bulgaria immediately; and 20,000 of the Zaims and Timariots who have been ſeven years in the militia ſervice are to be embodied, 8000 with the Spahis, and 12,000 with the Janiſſaries. Another body of 11,000 men, called by the Turks Giomili, which are volunteer cavalry, who live at their own charge, in expectation of ſucceeding the Zaims and Timariots who fall in the ſervice, are likewiſe preparing to march with the other troops, and will, no doubt, prove of the moſt conſiderable aid to the Grand Viſir; who is ordered to keep the field as long as the ſeaſon will permit, and then to put the army into winter quarters in Moldavia and Wallachia, if practicable. For a farther ſupply to the expence of maintaining the war, the ſublime Porte has thought proper to lay a freſh tax upon all the Jews, Franks, and Greek Chriſtians, of ten aſpens per head per annum, and has ordered the kingdom of Egypt to raiſe one million and a half of ſequins in the ſpace of two months; beſides theſe, the Viceroys, Beglerbegs, Sargiacks, Baſſas, &c. are ordered to be ſqueezed of large treaſures, and the riches of the great Moſques are to be uſed on any particular emergency. The whole Divan is in great ſpirits on account of the late ſucceſſes of the Turks, and are exerting the moſt vigorous meaſures to render the end of the preſent campaign glorioufly in favour of the ſublime Porte.

Stockholm, Oct. 14. His Swediſh Majeſty has in a very particular manner applied himſelf to the regulation of all abuſes, eſpecially in the ſtate, and all the civil branches of the public buſineſs, which he has freed from a number of abſurd and ridiculous reſtraints, which time and ignorance had clogged him with. The four eſtates, which before this reign uſed to meet but once in three years (except in caſes of a very urgent neceſſity) are now ordered to meet annually; and his Majeſty has ordererd ſix more Senators to be added to the fourteen, which were fixed by the act of ſettlement in the year 1740; but has entirely taken away from them the power which they had of paſſing a negative on any act, and has veſted that right fully in himſelf: He has likewiſe altered the manner of their nomination in the following manner; twenty of the body of the Nobility, ten of the Clergy, and as many of the Burgeſſes; to which he has added ſix of the eſtate of Peaſants, who before had no voice; theſe are to meet on any vacancy amongſt the Senators, to take an oath of ſecreſy, and then to proceed to the election of four perſons fit to be advanced to that dignity; but the deputations of the eſtates are not required, as formerly, to be unanimous, but the majority is to carry it: His Majeſty is then to appoint one of the four ſo elected to the office; but he has ſtill farther confirmed two of the old articles, that no Senator ſhall be elected in the intervals of the Dyet, nor ſhall two of any one family be Senators; and has likewiſe confirmed the form by which they are obliged to give their voices when preſent in Council, and their being anſwerable to the State for mal-adminiſtration. The Preſidentſhips in the Courts of Juſtice, which uſed to be ſolely veſted in the Senators, are now in ſome part taken from them, as they are given to other Noblemen indiſcriminately. This making of Preſidentſhips unconfined to the Senators alone, is likewiſe extended to the other offices, ſuch as the College of War, the College or Court of Admiralty, &c. &c. which uſed to be under the direction of Senators. In fact, the King of Sweden is determined to root out ariſtocracy, and raiſe the lower orders of people to ſome ſhare in the legiſlature.

Hague, Oct. 25. *Our laſt advices from Baſſora and Bagdat, in the Perſian gulph, are very alarming. Three hundred thouſand perſons have actually died in thoſe two places of the plague. This determined the Engliſh agent, and thoſe of his nation, to attempt the ſaving themſelves, by leaving thoſe places for a time, but there is reaſon to fear they may meet with another ſcourge, in their enemy Kerim Khan, who is the laſt conqueror of Perſia, which kingdom is under the ſame unhappy circumſtances in Aſia as Poland is in Europe. The enmity, however, of this conqueror is not only looked on as a temporary cloud hanging over the heads of the Engliſh traders, who having been accuſtomed to many viciſſitudes in that part of the world, doubt not of riding out the preſent ſtorm. Their addreſs in navigating the Indian and the Red Sea, hath given riſe to many important diſcoveries in theſe parts, and, among the reſt, in their voyages from Moaka to Gedda, they have diſcovered the coaſt of Abyſſinia to be laid down, in the charts, twenty-five or thirty miles too far weſt; neither do thoſe charts mark many ſmall iſlands and rocks, which none can approach without the aſſiſtance of the native pilots. Notice is given when a ſhip arrives, by firing a gun at the riſing of the ſun, and two at its ſetting, which the pilots, by laying their ears to the ground, declare they can hear at two degrees diſtance, and in conſequence put off in canoes, and pilot the ſhips ſafely through the rocks and ſhallows into the Red Sea.*

Warſaw, Oct. 27. The laſt ſittings of the Delegates were very riotous, and diſputes roſe very high between the Biſhop of Wilna and Marſhal Poniński. Prince Sulkowſki, Palatinate of Gneſne.

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nfidently repu[illegible] to proceed to the election of a new King in case of a va-
ed next su[illegible], and recommended his own family, as having rendered the
e winter aft[illegible]test services to the country. Count Branicki, Sub-general of
the last Par[illegible]e Crown, was very much shocked at the proposal; and, it is
And consequer[illegible] said, he threatened to proceed to the utmost extremity against any
car the full e[illegible]; one, who should dare to speak of electing another King, during the
as said, that[illegible]te life of the present Monarch. Many of the Confederates spoke to
produce a s[illegible]hat the same effect, and would have drawn their sabres, but were ap-
ty nutritious the peased by those who were not so violent as themselves.
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N E W - Y O R K, January 13.

Yesterday his Excellency the Governor went to the Council Chamber, and opened the sixth Session of the General Assembly of this Province, with the following Speech.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

WHILE in the utmost Agony of Mind for the Safety of my Family, I lately beheld my own Interest and the Province House involved in one common Ruin, I felt the strongest Emotions of Regret for the Demolition of that Mansion, particularly after your liberal Grant for its Repair; my Anxiety also was infinitely increased, by the imminent Danger which threatened the whole City.

Whatever may have been the unhappy Cause, I cannot but adore the peculiar Interposition of Divine Providence, in suffering but one of my Servants to fall a Victim to the rapid and resistless Fury of the Flames; at the same Time, my warmest Gratitude is due to the Almighty, that, by the powerful Exertion of the Citizens and Military, this Metropolis was preserved from the destructive Calamity.

The real Consolation it would give me to learn how the Fire was communicated to the Council Chamber, where it was first discovered, and most probably originated, has induced me to order the Depositions of several of my Servants to be taken, that as much of this unhappy Event may be known as can be traced. From their Testimony, and their regular and careful Conduct, I cannot help entertaining at least a violent Presumption, that this Misfortune did not owe his Birth to any Neglect on their Part, or Accident within their Power to prevent; but rather to some concealed Fire between the Wainscot and Chimney.

I most sincerely lament the imperfect Manner in which I am obliged to lay before you much of the Business I had digested for your Deliberation this Session, the Materials and Papers I had collected for that Purpose being destroyed.

In Consequence of the Laws passed by this Colony, and the Province of the Massachusett's-Bay, the Commissaries appointed by each Government have, since your Recess, met at Hartford, and in the Presence, and with the Consent of the respective Governors, entered into an Agreement for settling the Line of Jurisdiction between the two Provinces, which I now lay before you. It has already been transmitted for his Majesty's Approbation, and as I cannot doubt its receiving the Royal Sanction, a final Period must soon be put to a Controversy, which, for many Years, has not only affected the Property, but greatly disturbed the Tranquility of many of his Majesty's Subjects in both Governments.

To remove the Difficulties which obstructed the Completion of the Line, in Part run between this Province and Quebec, I visited that Government the last Summer, and from the Measures concerted with Lieutenant Governor Cramahe, promised myself this Business would have been effected before the Approach of Winter; but the Survey being protracted, from the low marshy Soil through which the Line passes, and a Series of unfavourable Weather, the Provisions of the Party were exhausted, and being disappointed in their Expectations of a seasonable Supply, the Surveyors were compelled to abandon the Work; leaving unfinished, as they report, a Space not exceeding 10 Miles to Lake St. Francois, where this Survey was to have terminated.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

Besides the Provision for the Support of Government, and the necessary Supplies for his Majesty's Troops, which I recommend to you, some Expences have been incurred for Repairs and other Services; and being of real Utility, I flatter myself they will be considered by you, as meriting a public Allowance.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly,

The Contests which have arisen between the New-York Grantees, and the Claimants under New-Hampshire, and the Outrages committed on the Settlers under this Government, having been productive of much Confusion and Disorder, and requiring immediate Consideration, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to command me to repair to England for a short Time, to attend the Discussion of this important Matter. Impressed with the most cordial Affection for a People, who, through the whole Course of my Administration, have honoured me with every possible Mark of Regard and Esteem, permit me to assure you, that during my Absence, I shall chearfully embrace every Opportunity of promoting, to the fullest Extent of my Power, the Reputation, Interest and Happiness, of this respectable Province.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 19.

IN ASSEMBLY,

January 13, 1774, P. M.

THE House, taking into their Consideration the Governor's Message, and the Petition from the Inhabitants of Northumberland County, with other Papers, relating to the late Transactions between this Government and the Colony of Connecticut, respecting the Claim of the latter to Lands within the Limits and Boundaries of the Royal Grant, came to the following Resolutions, viz.

Resolved, That a Number of Persons, emigrating from the Colony of Connecticut, have, under a Pretence of Right to Lands within the Limits and Boundaries of the Royal Grant to the Proprietaries of this Province, without prosecuting their Claim before his Majesty in Council, the only proper Place of Decision, in a riotous and tumultuous Manner taken Possession of a Tract of Country within the said known Limits and Boundaries, and have held, and still retain their said Possession, in an hostile Manner, to the great Disturbance of the Peace of the Province.

Resolved, That the said Emigrants, together with a Number of ill-disposed Persons, with whom they are confederated, have, in Defiance of the Laws of the Country, and executive Powers of this Government, afforded Protection to Offenders of the most atrocious Kind, and have, moreover, embodied themselves, and in an hostile Manner attempted to dispossess the peaceable Inhabitants, settled far within the Limits of this Government.

Resolved, That the Governor be earnestly requested to give special Directions to all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers, concerned in the Administration of Justice, to be vigilant and active in the Discharge of their Duty, within their several Jurisdictions, and exert themselves in quieting and suppressing all Acts of Violence, and every illegal Attempt to dispossess the peaceable Inhabitants of this Province.

Resolved, That this House will concur with the Governor, in every reasonable Measure to strengthen the Hands of Government, in preserving the Peace, and suppressing all Riots and Tumults, and illegal Attempts whatsoever, to disturb the Inhabitants of this Province in their peaceable Possessions.---And therefore

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill for preventing Tumults and riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the rioters.

Extract from the Journals,

CHARLES MOORE,
Clerk of ASSEMBLY.

To MENTOR.

SIR,

THE Man, who, from Ignorance, deceives his Fellow-Citizens, deserves something worse than their Pity; but he, who designedly and wilfully endeavours to deceive them, is an Enemy to Society. In Charity to you, I am willing to attribute to the former of these Causes, the principal Part of your Letter published in Mr. Bradford's Paper of the 5th Instant, addressed to the Merchants and *other* Inhabitants of this City.

I should think it very unfair to address the Public upon a Cause, that is before a Court of Judicature; and I should not hold myself excuseable in doing it, if it was not in order to remove some of the Prejudices that your Letter may have occasioned.

You have taken upon you to say, what the Officers of the Customs *intend* by this Seizure; what Hardships it will lay the Traders upon the river under, if this Point should be carried; and that they will be subject to the same Rules and Restraints that Ships are. You must know, that this is an uncandid and unfair State of the Matter; you must know so much of your Subject, as to know that no such Thing is in the Power of the Officers of the Customs, if they were so ill inclined.

You expatiate upon the Dangers that are to be feared from the Designs of the Officers of the Customs. You build Castles in the Air, and call for the Aid of your Fellow-Citizens to destroy them.

Are you really, Sir, so very ignorant of the Laws of Trade, as to suppose the Officers of the Customs such formidable Beings, that they are unrestrained by Law, that all those Laws are made *for* them, and *against* the Merchant?---Read the Laws of Trade, and you will see what heavy Penalties and other Punishments they are subject to, if they exceed their Duty. I believe you will agree with me, that they ought to be very cautious how they act. If the rest of their Fellow-Citizens were of your Sentiments, they would meet with little Indulgence, whatever may be expected from them. But you confess, Sir, that you did not expect to *convince* but to *alarm*.

You seem to draw your Conclusions upon the Designs of the Officers of the Customs, from the Form of the Libel. I am assured that the Libel was drawn by a Lawyer of Distinction, who, I believe, had no Intention to include in it any Thing particularly severe; and, I conclude, that some of the Expressions in it are merely Matter of Form. It is not uncommon, Sir, in Law Proceedings, for the Form to obscure the Sense, especially from those who are not Lawyers.---

In Answer to the Arguments you have brought to shew that, in this Case, the Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, are to be considered as Part of this Colony, I will transcribe for you Part of an Act of the Assembly of this Colony, which, in regulating the Fees of the Officers of the Customs, declares, that the Collector shall receive Twenty-seven Shillings for *entering* and *clearing* each Vessel; and afterwards " Provided always, that no Shallop " or Boat, passing between this *Province* and the Province of New- " Jersey, or the three Lower Counties of New-Castle, Kent and " Sussex, on Delaware, shall be liable to pay any Reward for *enter-* " *ing* or *clearing*, and that one general Permit for all Goods ship- " ped on board such Shallops or Boats, *to be taken from the Ma-* " *ster's Report*, shall be sufficient." For Want of such a Permit, as is here directed to be taken, this Sloop, of near Forty Tons Burden, was seized by the Master of the Custom-House Schooner. Do not all your Arguments fall to the Ground before this Act? The Intention of which is clear. It meant to exempt Shallops and Boats trading on this River from the Expence attending the *entering* and *clearing* of Ships, and substitutes a general Permit in Place of all other Papers. It clearly proves that the Legislature of this Province considered the three Counties as a distinct Colony; otherwise, this Act must be read thus, " passing from this Province *to* this Province." The Legislature, Sir, of this Province, were too friendly to Regularity and fair Trade, to pass an Act permitting Shallops, on this River, to load what Articles they pleased, without any Controul from the Custom-House; such an Indulgence would be destructive of all fair Trade

I have purposely confined myself to this Act of Assembly, tho' there are Acts of Parliament (passed for the general Regulation of Trade) that have been received and submitted to (since the passing of this Act) in every Province in America, that clearly determine the present Question.

Your Observations that the three Counties are under the same Governor with this Province, and that his Secretary here is his Secretary there, that the Proprietors have thought proper to appoint the same Agent to receive their Quitrents in both Colonies, and that the Governor's Council (who are no Part of the Legislature in either) are the same Individuals there as here, are really too futile to merit an Answer.

You are mighty eloquent in Favour of David Vandyke, who, you tell us, is the Owner of this Shallop. You exclaim---" in Fact *he* is an *Individual*." Are you serious, Sir? Is he not *Half a Dozen?* You add, " he is a *Shallop-man*."---So then, a Shallop-man is a Shallop-man. This may appear an absurd Way of reasoning to some; but I contend that it is sound Logic, and very emphatical, and I believe, Sir, you are well acquainted with the Force of it. You have the Modesty to solicit the public Protection of your Fellow-citizens for this *individual* David Vandyke, who, you acquaint them, is an old Offender. This is grossly insulting them.

Your Reasoning is curious, Sir. You assert that the constant Practice of the Custom-House is still a *stronger Proof*, than any you have offered, that the three Counties have always been considered as the same Colony with this; yet you inform us, that the Custom-House required the Shallop-men to take Permits, and you acquaint us of two Cases, where it was brought to Trial; and you say that several others were seized, but always given up without Trial. I beg you will excuse me, if I cannot allow much Weight to this last Assertion; especially as I am credibly informed, that there is Proof of the contrary upon Record. In the Case of the last Seizure you have mentioned, the Acquital was procured upon the Merchant, who the Tobacco belonged to, producing a Permit from the Custom-House at New-Castle, proving that it had paid Duty.

If you had enquired, you would have learned (what I am assured of) that nothing more is required at the Custom-House now, respecting Shallops, than what has been the constant Practice. That they are only required to take a general Permit, certifying the whole of what they have taken on board, and that this has been made as easy as possible. You would also have heard, that no Permit is required from Shallops coming from Parts on the River, where no Custom-House is established.

I am well assured, that you have misrepresented the Conduct of the Custom-House formerly, where you say, that Permits were paid for, but seldom taken. If some of the Shallops, that ply regularly as Stages, were agreed with by the Year, I assure you, Sir, that they were not excused from reporting and taking out Permits. This Mode of agreeing by the Year has not lately been approved of at the Custom-House, lest it might look like compounding a Matter of Duty.

Enquire, Sir, among your Acquaintance, and some of them will inform you, that a Shallop was seized in this Port last Summer, for having refused to take a Permit. Several Gentlemen interested themselves in the Matter; the above Act of Assembly was produced at the Insurance Office; several of the principal Merchants were present; and they were in general convinced, that the Act required Masters of Shallops to take Permits---some candidly confessed it. The Shallop-man, that he might be well informed, took the Opinion of an eminent Lawyer, who, I am informed, advised him not to contest the Matter. Upon this, several of the principal Owners of Shallops gave Assurances, that they would regularly comply for the future: This, joined to the Intercession of some of the most eminent Merchants in Town, who declared they would discourage such Behaviour for the future, prevailed upon the Collector and Comptroller to recommend the Matter to the Commissioners of the Customs, using, as a Reason for restoring the Shallop, that they had received the above Assurances. In Consequence of this the Shallop was restored.

You make a mighty Mystery of the Cause of this Seizure; you affect Ignorance, that you may excite Curiosity, and (as you wish) *alarm* your Fellow-citizens. You wish to turn the Heat raised by a late important Transaction, to a little partial Purpose of your own. I tell you, Sir, that this is both uncandid and unmanly; it is too bare-faced to have the desired Effect; your Fellow-citizens will spurn, with a just Indignation, at such an Insult to their Understandings. Recollect, Sir, that you acquainted them, that this Shallop was seized by the Custom-House Boat; and allow me to acquaint you that the Officer, who personally makes a Seizure, has a Right to demand a Trial, and that he is the only Officer of the Customs, who is the least benefited by that Seizure.

From the Regard I have for my Fellow-citizens, I have stated this Matter truly as it is, and I shall leave it to them to judge from what I have said, as I do not intend to trouble them or myself any more upon the Subject.

I will conclude by assuring you, Sir, that I am as much an Enemy to Oppression, in whatever Shape it appears, as you can be, and that I have not been an Advocate for it here, but for Truth.

A. N.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS.

Your inserting the following Answer to Mr. A. N. *and the Address to the Public, in this Week's Gazette, will be agreeable to Numbers of your Readers, and oblige, Your's, &c.* MENTOR.

To Mr. A. N.

SIR, January 17, 1774.

BY Messieurs Bradfords News-carrier I was furnished with your's of the 10th instant, to which I shall endeavour to reply, in as concise a manner as your Stile and Matter will admit of.

You are pleased to attribute my performance rather to ignorance than a wiful endeavour to deceive; how far your candor has carried you, in forming this judgment, you will, perhaps, know by the sequel, and I shall chearfully submit to the Public, whether I have attempted to deceive them. But, not to be behind-hand with you in judging of motives, I would just hint, that I suspect your's to have arisen partly from both those causes: You write as if you knew little of your subject, and were desirous your readers should know less.---So much for imitation; if you do not like my Manner, blame yourself for the Example.

I do not think it unfair to address myself to the Public, upon any cause in which they are materially interested, altho' it is before a Court of Judicature, more especially if I confine my assertions to matters of fact, and my arguments upon them to matter of law.---It is the duty of every person to warn his fellow-citizens of any danger that may threaten them from a common enemy, that they may be prepared to avert the blow.----This was my motive, and I trust my performance, in the eye of candor, will be considered, at least, as well intended: And altho' you affect surprize at my ignorance in " supposing the Officers of the Customs to be such formidable beings," yet should I, with more justice, be called ignorant indeed, if I entertained a contrary supposition. No person but an Officer of the Customs, or a dependant on them, could be the author of such a question as you put to me. I have read enough of the Acts of trade, and know enough of the practice in Courts of Admiralty, to fear the worst from every attempt made by the Officers of the Customs; for tho' penalties are inflicted on them for making unjust seizures wilfully, yet you, Sir, must well know, that *a certificate of probable cause*, signed by the Judge of the Admiralty, is a sufficient defence in any action brought against them, however groundless, vexatious and oppressive, the seizure might be: This circumstance added to the suspicions which, without breach of charity, may reasonably be entertained of the conduct of a Judge, whose salary is to be paid out of a fund, arising, in the first place, from the sale of goods condemned by HIMSELF, is sufficient not only to " alarm," but to " convince" every person who has property in trade, that it is no longer his, than the Officers of the Customs are pleased to permit him to transport it unmolested.

You charge me with " undertaking to say what the Officers of the Customs intend by this seizure:" It is true, I mentioned what they pretended were their intentions, and I will candidly own, that I had no better authority for my assertion than the mere gratis dictum of the Collector of this port, who has repeatedly declared them publicly. You, Sir, can perhaps tell whether this may be depended on; but as I hinted in my letter to the Merchants, I am apt to suspect they do not mean to be satisfied with what they now say, if the determination of this cause should put it in their power to demand greater fees.

I do acknowledge I have drawn " my conclusions upon the" *further* " designs of the Officers of the Customs from the form of the libel." And I would inform you, Sir, as you seem very ignorant in " form and sense," that the Judge must draw *his* conclusions in forming his decree from the form of the same libel; and that if the libel should not be proved true, or if it does not assign the breach of some statute, the penalty of which is a forfeiture of the vessel, the Judge cannot condemn her for " matter of form," without a violation of law and justice: It has indeed been surmised, that Judges are sometimes so deficient in law-knowledge, as not to be able to distinguish between the " form and the sense;" by which deficiency they are enabled to attribute decrees, which were found to be illegal, to error of judgment, when perhaps other motives assisted in forming them: I trust, however, that no Judge can be so stupidly ignorant as you are, or pretend to be, both of " form and sense," as to suppose that a Market-boat, libelled for *taking goods on board and departing to some other Colony, without having given bond, or obtaining a warrant or sufferance for that purpose, against the form of a statute*, could be condemned as forfeited for not having taken a general permit for the goods on board her, which you say, is required by an Act of Assembly of this province, by which no penalty or forfeiture for non-compliance is inflicted.

You tell me that " this libel was drawn by a Lawyer of distinction, who, you believe, had no intention to include in it any thing particularly severe." Now, Sir, if you had not been too sparing of candor (which perhaps the smallness of your stock may make it necessary to be frugal of) you would have told the reason of the libel's being in its present form; you would have acknowleged that the case was either misrepresented, or, at least, not fully represented to him: He understood that the boat was a sea-vessel, or, as you tell me, " a sloop of near forty tons burthen," bound to some *other Colony*, and not a shallop or boat--used only in the river trade, going to New-Castle county, or he would never have drawn such a libel; he must know better, though you do not, and what is more, he had independence and honour enough to say so.

I have now come to the only part of your performance, which has the least semblance of argument; that is your inferences drawn from an act of Assembly, which you have cited; but as you do not seem to understand what you wrote, I shall forbear remarking on that till I have done with you, referring you for an answer to my Address to the Public, which will accompany this to your hands.

The next paragraph is filled with what you would, I suppose, palm upon me for wit and sound logic. I do not pretend to a critical knowledge of either, but I will nevertheless examine it awhile; perhaps I may improve myself by conning the works of so great an adept:----Tho' unless I knew whether you were serious in asking, " is not David Vandyke a half a dozen?" I could not ascertain whether you want information, or intend it for " genuine wit." However obscure your expression is, by dint of study I have discovered, that it may, perhaps, be meant as an enquiry, whether there are not half a dozen people interested in the question; in this light I will venture to take it, and inform you, that instead of six persons, above six thousand inhabitants of this city consider themselves concerned in the matter, and you may find, perhaps when it is too late, that you have forfeited the esteem of the most valuable part of the community by your attempt. By pursuing the same chain of ideas, I am led to a probable solution of the mystery contained in your syllogism, that " *a shallop-man is a shallop-man*:" I suppose you meant by this to infer, that Mentor is a shallop-man; if you did, you were mistaken: Mentor has no connexion with any person in that way---Mentor's pen is not taken up to exert *his eloquence in favour of a shallop-man*: The cause of the Public first induced him to write, and whenever his small talent will serve them, they may be assured it shall not be wrapped in a napkin, and hid in the earth. I would be very cautious of dabbling in a thing, of which I profess myself no critic, yet I cannot help sporting one syllogism after your example; for instance, *a Custom-House Officer is a Custom-House Officer*: Tho' Sir, there may not be as much wit or sound logic in it, as may be found by the learned in yours, yet I will venture to say, there is, at least, as much justice in the inference to be drawn from it. If there is any truth in the rule, that a tree may be known by its fruits---surely *A. N.* must be a Custom-House Officer in some department or other. Before I finish this paragraph, permit me to remind you of a mistake you have committed in substituting *David*

Vandyke for *Officers of the Customs*.----You say, I tell you he is old offender: If telling the Public (for I never wrote to you) that his boat was unjustly seized six years ago, himself run to great expence, and, after a full hearing in the Admiralty, that she was discharged; I say, if this is calling him an old offender, then indeed I am guilty of bearing false witness against him; but if you will revise your letter, and publish a second edition, you will not be far wrong in saying that I stated facts, which proved the Officers old offenders in reiterating their illegal seizures.

You say that, "in the case of the last seizure I mentioned, the tobacco was discharged upon the Merchant, to whom it belonged, producing a permit from the Custom-House, at New-Castle, proving it had paid the duty." This assertion convinces me of what I hinted to you, in the former part of this letter, that you not only were ignorant yourself, but desirous to mislead others.------I stated that case from the report of a gentleman, upon whom I could rely, and I have the satisfaction to find from the certificate of the Judge, who determined the cause, which is now before me, that it is strictly true in every part, material to the present question, and that the permit you mention never was offered in evidence, nor had the least influence in forming the decree; at the same time I will acknowledge that, in the state of the case, I inserted one fact, which, tho' mentioned in the argument of the counsel, is not made a part of the record, because not of any consequence in the determination of the point---Search the record yourself, and if you can understand it, you will find I have not, in the least tittle, perverted the *sense* of it, tho' perhaps I have not strictly pursued the *form*.

You have as grossly misrepresented the case of the seizure last summer, which you say, was for refusing to take a permit. I took your hint, and enquired of persons acquainted with the matter, and for your better information I will state the case, as I am assured it really was: A young man, of small property, owned a shallop of little value; she lay at Mease's wharff, and had taken in a few articles for his country customers, intending to sail the next day for New-Port, in New-Castle county. The evening preceding her destined departure, an Officer seized her, as she lay aground at low water in the dock. The young fellow, altogether ignorant of any offence he had committed, alarmed at an attempt to deprive him of all the property he had in the world, applied to a relation of his, who was Clerk in the Register's Office, for advice; this Gentleman, who, tho' a sensible, judicious man, and very well acquainted with the duty of his own office, never pretended to be an "eminent lawyer," advised the young fellow, by no means to enter into a law suit which might ruin him, that he was too young and inexperienced to combat with so formidable a body as the Officers of the Customs; that persons of more fortune and weight should contend the point, and that it was his best way, however unjust the seizure might be, to endeavour to settle the matter amicably with the Officer, upon the easiest terms he could, without going to law: This was all the advice he took, and he complied with it. Upon the application of some of his friends to the Officer, he agreed to give the matter up; but in order to enhance the favour, and to make it bear the appearance of an established precedent, he made him give bond to restore the shallop, in case the Commissioners at Boston should, after being wrote to on his behalf, insist upon the prosecution's being carried on.---And now, Sir, give me leave to ask you a few questions concerning this extraordinary case, which, if you are as conversant in the laws of trade, and the practice at the Custom-House, as you pretend to be, you ought to know how to answer----By what law was that shallop seizable, for refusing to take a permit? Since, till she departed the port, no Officer could tell whether she intended to take one or not. Was she not seized for not having reported her cargoe at the Custom-House, and for taking goods on board without a sufferance?----If this last was not the cause, speak candidly for once, and inform me what was. If that was the real cause (and I believe your ingenuity will not serve you to invent another) tell me whether that was not an attempt to subject the river trade to the same regulations as the sea trade? From your answers to these questions, I shall be able to judge by what authority you speak---- whether you are in the secret of the intentions of the Officers of the Customs, or whether (which I am rather apt to suspect) you are a mere tool in their hands, no further acquainted with their designs, than is necessary for their immediate use for you.---

You pretend to say, that nothing more is required at the Custom-House, than what has been the constant practice; but lest it should be impossible to ascertain this constant practice, you say, they are only required to take a general permit.----From what you yourself say, it is easy to be collected, that there has been no regular practice in the Custom-House respecting shallops; you are forced to acknowledge, that there has been such a thing practised as compounding by the year, tho' you insinuate that this was only with the Stage-boats, and that they were not excused from reporting and taking permits.---If you had taken proper pains in enquiring, you would have been informed, that this composition was in practice near forty years before any stage-boat was used----and that, till since the Board of Commissioners was established at Boston, no shallop-man, who could be prevailed on to pay this yearly composition, was ever called upon to report, or take permits.---- Why this "mode of agreeing by the year has not *lately* been approved of at the Custom-House" may be more naturally accounted for, than by supposing the Officers have become more conscientiously scrupulous of "compounding matters of duty."

You charge me with "making a mystery of the cause of this seizure, with affecting ignorance, in order to raise curiosity;" turn your eyes to the third paragraph of your letter, and you will find you have imputed the contrary to me; you have there charged me with taking upon me to know too much.---If you write to me again, please to reconcile this contradiction, and tell me why you are so inconsistent;---you say that I wish to turn the heat raised by a late important transaction to a little purpose of my own; here again you are wrong, you have mistaken your man; Mentor is not the person to whom your letter seems particularly pointed, nor is he directly or indirectly interested in the question, more than every good citizen should be in the general welfare.-----How far my fellow-citizens will consider themselves insulted in their understandings, is not for such a writer as *A. N.* to determine; but if my attempt to interest them in the cause of a shallop-man, is to be *spurned with a just indignation*, surely the conduct of Custom-House Officers, who have espoused openly the cause of the petit Officer, who made this seizure, and who, you say, *is the only Officer of the Customs, who will be the least benefitted by it*, ought to be equally resented by the people----for it can be no more unreasonable that a person, defending his property against a Custom-House Officer, should be assisted by people interested in the like question, than that the Officer who made the seizure should be aided by his brethren, who, notwithstanding what you say, are the first movers and directors of the measure, and, if the point is carried, will be amply repaid for their trouble, by the great increase of their fees.-----

I have not, nor do I desire to have, any knowledge of your person, your performnce satisfies me that I should reap no benefit from your acquaintance; I would nevertheless give you some advice, which may be of service to you in future.---A man, who undertakes a bad cause, should not only have a great knowledge of his subject, but great abilities, he should know in what instances it will be safe to misrepresent, without risque of detection, and should be careful not to advance any thing which can be proved to be untrue.---You say you do not intend to trouble yourself any more on the subject---this resolution is prudent, but perhaps you may not adhere to it; if you should not, remember that your knowledge of the subject is little, and your capacity to reason on it less; that you are not equal to the task assigned you---be careful therefore to confine yourself to facts, and to arguments within the sphere of your understanding. *Your's, &c.*

MENTOR.

To the MERCHANTS and other INHABITANTS of the City of PHILADELPHIA.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

ABOUT *a fortnight ago I took the liberty to address you upon a subject, which I thought nearly concerned you; I viewed, with great anxiety, an attempt made by the Officers of the Customs, to clog the river trade with such expences and delays, as would risque a total loss of that part of it, which is carried on to the Lower Counties; I conceived that the attempt was unwarrantable, unsupported by any law, and directly contrary to the constant usage of almost a century; and I endeavoured to inform myself well of the state of the case--- My searches and enquiries confirmed the opinion I at first entertained, and I thought it my duty to rouse your attention to the cause of my uneasiness, more especially as no doubt remained, but the importance of the occasion would justify me, in begging public assistance for a poor man, through whom the trade, which is the life of our city, was like to be mortally stabbed; at the same time, I thought it necessary to state so many of the proofs and observations, as would enable you to form a judgment of the justice of the cause; for I had no expectation of interesting you in it, unless you were convinced, not only that it was of importance to the public, but also that it was such, that honest men, and good citizens, might engage in it without loss of reputation.*

The proofs I laid before you were mostly of a public nature, and the arguments drawn from them were natural, and such as would occur to every man of common understanding; they required neither the persuasive voice of eloquence, nor the artful dress of shining abilities, to gain credit with the mind, and convince the judgment. To be satisfied that they were truly stated was sufficient; for this reason I was the more careful of avoiding every possibility of being misinformed--- and, I am well persuaded, there is not one fact mentioned in the whole state, which cannot be fully proved.

The public attention was in a small degree raised, they were eager in their enquiries, and a probability appeared, that some steps would be taken for their safety; the Officers of the Customs were alarmed; they endeavoured, by the mouths of their dependants, to quiet the minds of the people, which were every day more and more agitated; this method proved inadequate, a tool could not be found to enter into every circle where the matter was talked of, and justify the attempts of the officers; it was thought necessary to publish something, tending to lull the suspicions of the people, and, by stating a part of the case, stript of its alarming and dangerous circumstances, to persuade the inhabitants, that nothing which could injure their trade was intended.

For this purpose, a letter is published in the last week's Journal, directed to me, under signature of A. N. replete with contradictions, absurdities and misrepresentations, and containing but one article that has the shadow of reasoning. The whole tenor of this performance induces me to think, that the Officers of the Customs did not take the necessary pains to instruct the writer in facts; and that, to shew his zeal for them, and entitle himself to their further notice, he vastly exceeded his commission; however this might be, the boldness of his assertions, and the confidence of his stile, made it necessary to answer it, lest some, unacquainted with the case, should mistake his assertions for proofs, and his invectives for argument.

With this view I resumed my pen, and answered him in the manner his publication deserved, pointed out his inconsistencies and absurdities, and detected his misrepresentations---I did not choose to address my remarks upon so strange a performance to my fellow-citizens; what was proper for him would be impertinent to them; you will, however, have the perusal of it, and I have no doubt but that the facts I have mentioned will be proved, at a proper time and place.

In my letter to him, you'll observe, that I decline argument with him, and refer him to this, for an answer to the inferences he draws from part of an act of assembly of this province, which he cites----Such an answer, as my small abilities can furnish, I will lay before you, and submit the weight it deserves to your determination, for, as I said before, unless you are convinced of the rectitude of the cause, your assistance is not expected.

Though I have admitted that this part of his letter has the appearance of reason, yet I apprehend, upon examination, none will be found in it. You will recollect that the question, upon which this cause turns, is, Whether the province of Pennsylvania and the Lower Counties are one and the same, or two distinct colonies? You will also recollect the proofs I cited in support of the side I took;---all these proofs, the opinions of the Officers of the Crown in England, of the Parliament, of our worthy Founder and Proprietor William Penn (who has been stiled, by the celebrated Baron Montesquieu, a modern Lycurgus) of our forefathers, the first settlers of the province, of historians, remarkable for authenticity, the charter privileges, under which we enjoy the greatest temporal blessings, the uniform practice of the Custom-House Officers, both in the province and Lower Counties, for ages past,---all these, I say, are to be set at nought, to be struck to the ground, by a part of an act of the Assembly of this province, made to prevent the extortion of Officers; and this never discovered or thought of till this enlightened day, when Mr. A. N. like a new sun, rises to dispel the darkness, which has hitherto prevented his predecessors from seeing what, he says, "clearly proves, that the Legislature considered the three Counties as a distinct colony."

But before we give credit to this novel doctrine, let us examine this act of Assembly, to which he confesses he solely confines himself.---It is an act, intituled, "An Act for regulating and establishing Fees." The preamble sets forth, that "for preventing extortion and undue exaction of fees by the several Officers and Practitioners of Law within this province, and to the end that all fees be limitted and reduced to a certainty, be it enacted, that the fees of the several Officers and Practitioners of the Law shall be, as therein after is ascertained, limitted and appointed." Towards the conclusion, the fees of the Collector are limitted in the words following, "and that the Collector of the King's Customs shall have, for entering and clearing every vessel above THIRTY TONS, *in full for all the necessary papers and other charges, Twenty-seven Shillings." Further on it is "provided always, that no shallop or boat, passing between this province and the province of New-Jersey, or the three Lower Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, shall be liable to pay any reward for entering or clearing, and that one general permit for all goods shipped on board such shallops or boats, taken from the Master's report, shall be sufficient." And in order to enforce obedience to the act, a penalty of Ten Pounds is inflicted on any Officer, who shall take "more, greater or other fees." The words "between this province and New-Jersey, or the three Lower Counties," &c. are to prove A. N's position.*

Before I enter into the consideration of this act, permit me to mention a fact, known to every body acquainted with the laws of the province, that it is no uncommon thing to find acts of Assembly, especially those of an early date, clashing, in matters not particularly the object of the attention of the Legislature, with each other; for while they were taken up in providing a remedy for the present mischief, they had not leisure to guard every expression used in penning their laws. This being premised, we are to consider that the Legislature, by that act, intended solely to prevent the extortion of Officers; they had it not in contemplation to say any thing of the relation between the province and counties, and, of course, nothing decisive can be drawn from the words of the act. They had limitted the Collector's fees to Twenty-seven Shillings upon every vessel above thirty tons---but say they to themselves, some of the shallops used in the river trade are above that size, if we do not use express prohibitory words, the Collector will take advantage of the uncertainty of our meaning, and will compel all such shallops to pay the same fees, for they are within the words we have used "vessels above thirty tons." The necessity of making a law to prevent extortion proved to them, that they ought to put in a clause containing this prohibition, or it would easily be evaded; with this view, and for this purpose, the clause is inserted, expresly prohibiting the Collector's taking any reward for entering or clearing any shallops or boats passing from those places, from whence produce was brought here for exportation; in describing those places, they use the words which first occur, that will convey their meaning. This I take to be the true reason of the act being so worded; for when we consider the latter part of the clause, we find the Legislature very cautious in doing any thing to lay a restraint on this branch of trade, which they wisely foresaw would in time be very considerable; they do not choose to say what kind of regulations the shallops should be under, they probably knew that some composition was made, but not well knowing the practice, they were determined to word the act in such a manner, as to prevent the Officer's demanding any fees for entering and clearing, and yet not to make any papers necessary for them; the words they use are the only mode of expression to convey their meaning, "a general permit shall be sufficient;"---not a word that it shall be necessary, not a word that without such a permit the vessel shall be forfeited, not a word about a penalty against the shallopman for refusing to take it, not a word about allowing any fee or reward for granting such permit. They did not mean alter the practice theretofore accustomed; if they did, I would ask, w the Officers of the Customs did not alter it upon the making the act. Before the passing it permits were by some taken, by some omitted, and by some compounded for; the same variety of practice has continued ever since.

These reasons I submit to you, as an answer to the inferences drawn by A. N. from the Act---and I trust they will satisfy any candid enquirer after truth---I do not expect they will convince Officers of the Customs; for them I have an answer in a few words---I will admit, for argument's sake, that this act expresly required a permit to be taken, yet the not taking it will not work a forfeiture, unless you can find some clause expresly declaring it.---It is a rule, in the construction of penal laws, that no case shall be considered within them, unless it is within the very words of them---and I will venture say, that it never entered into the head of any man but A. N. to conceive, that the property of an Englishman should be confiscated without a positive law.

I have already taken up more of your time than I intended; if it answers any good purpose, I shall be fully satisfied; but, permit me, before I conclude, to beg your attention to the cause----Let the Officers of the Customs, and their dependants, say what they will, be not lulled into an opinion that you are safe---When you are in danger, the man that would put you off your guard, you may be assured, is a deceiver, and wants to take advantage of your negligence.

If any thing further should turn up, in which my small services can be useful, the public may be assured they shall not be withheld. I am, my dear fellow-citizens, your's, affectionately,

January 17, 1774. MENTOR.

☞ Next Sunday two CHARITY SERMONS will be preached in ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, in this City, for the Benefit of the Poor of that Congregation.

*** The Members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Society-Hall, on Friday Evening, at 6 o'Clock, in order to ballot for new Members.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Catherine, J. Tolly, from St. Eustatia.

Outwards. Brig Nancy, J. Hanse, and Brig Ann, J. Eve, for Jamaica. Brig Catherine, B. Tower, St. Augustine. Snow Patty and Polly, R. Hardie, Lisbon.

Cleared. Sloop Abigail, J. Westgate, to R. Island. Brig Two Brothers, J. Stephen, Jamaica. Brig Betty, M. Russell, Belfast. Ship Charming Peggy, T. Dowman, Lisbon.

The MEMBERS of the ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,

ARE desired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, on Monday, the 24th Instant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, at the City Tavern. RICHARD PETERS, jun. Secretary. ‖ 1 *W*.

THE MEMBERS of *the Society of Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen*, established in Philadelphia, for the Advice and Assistance of Englishmen, &c. in Distress, are requested to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at Carpenter's Hall, on Monday, the 24th of this instant January, at Five o'Clock in the Evening. WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

*** Several Members to be balloted for.

THIRTY POUNDS Reward.

WAS broke open, on the Night of the 17th Instant, between the Hours of Seven and Eleven o'Clock, the Subscriber's Store, in Second Street, and robbed of 14 Pieces of fine Yard-wide Irish Holland, numbered from 10 to 15, 6 black Silk Breeches Pieces. I do hereby offer a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS for the Goods, or a proportionable Sum for any Quantity recovered, and TEN POUNDS for the Thief or Thieves, paid upon Conviction. BENJAMIN DEAN.

N. B. It is requested that all Masters of Passage Boats, or Land Stages, will examine all suspicious Persons, that may come under their Notice. *Philadelphia, January* 18, 1774.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE time of a Dutch servant woman, who has 5 years and 3 months to serve, and is capable of doing all kinds of house-work, fit for town or country business, is very hearty and strong. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN FISHER, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those who have any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Accounts, properly proved, to GRACE FISHER, Administratrix, DANIEL DRINKER, Administrator.

Germantown, January 17, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BALTIS RASOR, Tanner, late of Germantown, deceased, by bill, bond, note, or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be adjusted, by CATHERINE RASOR, Executrix, and WILLIAM COLLADAY, Executor.

On Monday, the 7th day of February next, will be sold, by public Vendue, on the premises, the stock of the said deceased, consisting of several valuable young horses, suitable for carriage or saddle, milch cows, wheat and rye in the ground, threshed rye, Indian corn, hay and straw, a quantity of cyder and vinegar, a parcel of foal-leather, a riding chair and sleigh, sundry implements of husbandry, viz. waggons, carts, plows, harrows, sleds, &c. with a great variety of valuable household and kitchen furniture; the sale to begin at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole are sold. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, at the time and place of sale, by the above-named subscribers. ¶

WHEREAS in Pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, intituled, *An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds for the King's Use, and for striking Fifty-five Thousand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for sinking the same*, and by three subsequent Acts, for granting to his Majesty the additional Sum of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds, the said recited Acts impower the Commissioners and Assessors of each County in this Province, to rate and value all located, surveyed, unimproved Tracts of Land, within their respective Counties; and whereas one certain Tract of Land, situate in the Township of *Tinicum*, in the County of *Bucks*, containing 1500 Acres, was duly rated by the Assessors of the said County of *Bucks*, as the Property of one *John Reed*, of *New-York*; and whereas the Owner of the said Tract of Land, hath neglected to pay the Collectors of the said Township, the Sum of Eleven Pounds Five Shillings, which, according to the said Valuation, hath been assessed and laid upon said Land, as the Proportion thereof, for the Years 1772 and 1773, for said Tax, by the Act imposed: We the Commissioners of the County of *Bucks* aforesaid, in Pursuance of said Acts, do give Notice, that on the 25th Day of *April* next, at the House of *Nicholas Patterson*, in the Township of *Tinicum* aforesaid, will be exposed to sale, by public Vendue, the abovementioned Tract of Land, or such Part thereof as will be sufficient to answer the said Taxes, and all Charges accruing by Reason of Non-payment thereof. The Sale to begin at One o'Clock in the Afternoon. DAVID TWINING, THEOPHILUS FOULKE, PAUL PRESTON.

N. B. The abovementioned Tract of Land was advertised in the Gazette, and should have been sold the seventh day of *August* last, for the Payment of the Tax levied thereon in the Year 1772, pursuant to the said Advertisement; but no Buyers then appearing, the Sale was postponed. ¶15.

Just published by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, and to be sold by all the BOOKSELLERS of PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK,

AN EXAMINATION of the CONNECTICUT CLAIM to LANDS in PENNSYLVANIA.---- With an APPENDIX, containing Extracts and Copies of ORIGINAL PAPERS.

N. B. Page 66, Line 32, for *Twenty-four*, read *four Miles*.

the forts in th
strengthening
fidently repo[rt] ...wtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1774.
ed next fu[ll] COMMITTED, this day, to the Workhouse of this
e winter a[nd] county, a DUTCH LAD, by the name of DEWALT
the last Pa[per] KINKLER, appears to be about 18 years old, about 5 feet 4 or 5
and consequen[tly] inches high, a thick set fellow, full faced, pitted with the
car the full ex[tent] small-pox; has on an old felt hat, partly worn out, a lightish
as said, that [he] coloured homespun outside jacket, a striped lincey under ditto,
produce a sa[tis]- homespun shirt, buckskin breeches, mixed yarn stockings, good
city nutritiou[s] shoes, old metal buckles; his clothes are all mealy, as though he
London. A[d] had lately lived at a mill, and appears to be a runaway servant.
Oct. 21. His master, if any he has, is hereby desired to come, pay charges,
disturbances and take him away, otherwise he will be sold, in five weeks,
for the same. by JOHN ANDERSON, Workhouse-keeper. ¶

Philadelphia, January 12, 1774.

WHEREAS, my wife, ANNE GREEN, has made an Elopement from me, for Reasons unknown; these are to forewarn all Persons from trusting her on my Account, for I will pay no Debts of her contracting, after the Date hereof.

JOHN GREEN.

She went away with a certain JOHN TUCE, a Taylor by Trade, who left his Wife in Philadelphia. ¶

West-Bradford, January 12, 1774.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 1st day of March next, by the subscriber, on the premises,

A PLANTATION, lying in Goshen township, Chester county, containing 107 acres, more or less, with the usual allowance for roads, whereon are a dwelling-house, spring-house, barn, stables, and other out-houses, about 12 acres of meadow made, a young bearing orchard of 200 trees, about two thirds of the land is cleared, and water in the fields the driest seasons; there is a lime-kiln on the premises, near 2000 bushels of lime have been put on the fields these last three years, which brings plenty of good pasture, and good for wheat and other grain; now in the tenure of Edward Lawrence. It will rent for more than the interest of the purchase-money, The conditions of sale will be made known, at the time and place of sale, by JAMES GALBREATH. ¶

January 10, 1774.

WHEREAS THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the township of East-Whiteland and county of Chester, did, on the 30th day of March last, obtain a NOTE, of the subscriber (of the said place) whereas part of it being fraudulently obtained, for the sum of Eighty-five Pounds and Five-pence, payable the first day of November last past. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay the same, till compelled by law. ¶ BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, junior.

Salem, New-Jersey, January 10, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of JOHN NICHOLSON, Esq; late of the County of Salem, deceased, to send an Account of their respective Debts to the Subscriber, at Salem, in order that they may be adjusted: And all Persons who are any ways indebted to the said Estate, are hereby requested to discharge the same without Delay. JOHN CAREY, one of the Executors. ¶

WHEREAS *Martin Kindig*, of *Lampeter* township, in the county of *Lancaster*, having obtained a BOND, from my late husband *Martin Miller*, of *Strasburg* township, in the county aforesaid, deceased, dated about the month of March, which was in the year 1768, conditioned for the payment of £ 150, payable ------. The public are desired to take notice hereof, and all persons are hereby warned, not to take an assignment thereof, as I do not hold myself bound to pay the same, unless being compelled thereto by due course of the laws of this country. MARGARET MILLER, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said *Martin Miller*.

N. B. On the back of the said bond, is indorsed a receipt for £ 50, as paid in part of the whole. ¶

Plumsted, Bucks County, January 10, 1774.

WHEREAS ANN WOOD, my wife, has for some time past behaved in a very unbecoming manner, particularly to me, and has eloped from me, on account of some debates that have subsisted between us, she still persisting, and will not be persuaded, either by me or her best friends, to return to her usual place of abode, and to her duty; therefore, lest she should run me in debt, I have taken this method to forewarn all persons, not to trust her on my account, for I will not pay, nor answer any debt of her contracting, after the date hereof. ¶ PHILIP WOOD.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, situate in Berkeley county, Virginia, a few miles above Harper's ferry, Patowmack river, on the main road leading from Baltimore to Winchester, containing about 550 acres of fine wheat land, 100 of which are clear, and 15 in meadow land, that may be overflowed at pleasure, both under a good fence; has the advantage of a constant stream, and no place in the county so well situated for erecting a merchant-mill, which, in so fine a wheat country, is in itself very valuable; there is a handsome two story stone house, on a very pleasant and healthy spot, with cellars and other conveniencies; and, besides said house, &c. there are two tenements on the land. Any person may view the premises, by applying to Colonel SAMUEL WASHINGTON, or Mr. WILLIAM BROOKS, living near the same. ¶ 6 *W.*

A DARK BAY MARE, about 13 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, or any other mark perceivable, supposed to be 12 or 13 years old, was taken up last harvest, on an Island in Susquehanna, near the Mouth of Codorus Creek.---Apply to ROBERT M'CORLEY, at the Iron-works, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of Joseph Ennalls's pasture, in Dorchester county, Maryland, on Saturday night, the 16th of this month, a likely sorrel HORSE, about 6 or 7 year old, 14 hands high, with a large blaze in his face, both hindsfeet white half up the leg, hanging mane and switch tail, paces and gallops. Whoever will bring the said horse to Ennalls's Ferry, in the said county, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH ENNALLS.

October 23, 1773. ¶ 8 *W.*

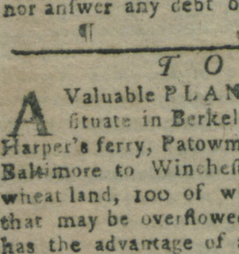
West-Nantmill Township, Chester County, three Miles from Reading Furnace, November 24, 1773.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

TWO Tracts of good LAND, containing 200 Acres each, with good Improvements on them. The Title Indisputable. One of said Plantations, or Tracts of Land, to be sold at public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 28th of December next. Where Attendance will be given, and Conditions made known, by the Subscriber, adjoining the Premises.

§ 8 *W. Thc.* MARY COCHRAN.

FOR LONDONDERRY,



The SHIP WALLWORTH, CONOLLY M'CAUSLAND, MASTER;

WILL sail very soon, having the greatest Part of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Powel's Wharff, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL. 6w.

ABRAHAM USHER

HAS IMPORTED, in the last Ships from London, Hull, Liverpool, and Glasgow,

A LARGE and general Assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS, suitable to the present Season; which he will sell on low Terms, for Cash or short Credit, at his Store in Front-street, the 5th Door above Walnut-street. *Nov. 4. Tf*

For the ENTERTAINMENT of the CURIOUS.

MR. KINNERSLEY *having lately made some considerable addition to his Electrical Apparatus, particularly, having added an elegant case of seventy bottles, each lined and coated with tin-foil, he proposes to exhibit a course of* ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS, *at the College in this city, on Monday and Tuesday next week; and again on the following Wednesday and Friday; to begin at six o'clock in the evening. In this course, consisting of only two lectures, above forty curious and interesting experiments will be exhibited, tending to show the nature and properties of lightning, and, which is of the greatest importance, how to avoid the danger of it; how to secure houses, ships, &c. from receiving any damage by lightning.*

The following particulars will, it is presumed, be thought no inconsiderable part of this Electrical Entertainment, viz. Flashes of real lightning visible under water. Iron heated red hot, and even melted by lightning, whilst under, and in contact with, common cold water. Experiments on that wonderful electric stone from the East-Indies, called the Tourmalin, which will become electrised by being dipt in boiling water; one side electrised positively, the other negatively. A curious representation of the astonishing electric Eel, lately seen in this city, on touching of which, while in the water, an electric shock may be as sensibly felt, as from a live one. A representation of part of the starry heavens, exhibiting a variety of beautiful electric stars.

As the knowledge of Nature tends to enlarge the human mind, and give us more noble and exalted ideas of the AUTHOR *of Nature, and, if well pursued, seldom fails producing something useful to man; it is hoped that an entertainment of such a tendency will meet with suitable encouragement. Those Gentlemen and Ladies who purpose to attend these lectures, are requested to be furnished with tickets, that no money may be taken at the door. Tickets may be had at the bar of the London Coffee-house, and at Mr. Kinnersley's house, near the College, at* HALF A DOLLAR *for each lecture.*

N. B. Electrical Experiments cannot be well exhibited in damp or wet weather; therefore if either of the evenings above appointed should not prove dry enough, the exhibition must be deferred till some dry evening after. The first lecture of each course to be on Monday and Wednesday evenings; second lecture on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Dr. LELAND's new History of *Ireland*.

THE PUBLIC is informed, that a very neat Edition of this Work, handsomely bound, in three Volumes Octavo, Price Thirty-six Shillings, will be ready to be delivered complete in the Spring. Those Gentlemen who are disposed to purchase it, are desired to subscribe their Names, in a Book left with JOHN AIREY, at the Post-Office, Philadelphia, and they may depend upon its being delivered to them the Moment the History is ready. 4 *W.*

*** The Subscribers to this Edition may rest assured, that it is carefully corrected by Dr. LELAND's own Hand.

THOMAS BECK,

CHASER and BUCKLE-MAKER,

TAKES this method to inform his Friends and Customers, that he still carries on the chasing, repairing and cutting, at his shop, at Mrs. Yarnall's, in Chestnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, where all commands from Town or Country, will be kindly received and duly observed. He has also for sale, an assortment of fashionable Buckles, both Silver and Pinchbeck.

Allen-Town, New-Jersey, December 27, 1773.

WHEREAS two DEEDS (one given by William Dawlis to John Mullin, dated the 16th Day of April, in the Year 1742, for a Tract of Land, situate in Amwell, in the County of Hunterdon, now in the Possession of Joseph Reed and John Anderson; the other Deed given by Samuel Tredwell and his Wife, Edward Stevenson and his Wife, to the said John Mullin, dated the 6th Day of June, in the Year 1737, for a Tract of Land, situate in Amwell aforesaid, now in Possession of Thomas Johns) WERE, by Accident, destroyed with Fire. Now this is to give Notice, that the Subscriber intends to petition the Honourable House of Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, at their Session, to be held at Burlington in February next, for a Law to establish the Title to said Lands, held under the above recited Deeds.

¶ DAVID BREARLEY, junior.

STOLEN out of the pasture of ADAM STIGER, near Potter's-town, in Tewksbury township, Hunterdon county, West New-Jersey, on the 27th of October last, in the night, a bright bay MARE, with a small star in the forehead, blackish mane and tail, about 14 hands high, four years old, a natural trotter, branded A. S. on the near shoulder. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or, for the mare and thief, TEN POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by ADAM STIGER. ¶ 6 W.

GOLD and SILVER LACE,

A very large Assortment, to be SOLD by

JOSEPH WOOD,

At the North-west Corner of Market and Second-streets,

CONSISTING of broad and narrow HAT LACE; broad and narrow spangled and plain ditto, for waistcoats; broad and narrow vellum; a great variety of the newest fashioned buttons, loops and bands for hats; fringe, tassels for jockey-caps, epaulets, knee garters, thread, spangles, sleazes, pearl, chain, coat and waistcoat buttons, of the newest fashion, silver blond lace, &c. all which he has imported from the manufacturers in London, and will sell at a low rate, for CASH only.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A LOT of GROUND, in the Northern Liberties, containing 12 acres, about 3 miles from the city, all in good cedar fence, part of it woodland, about 2½ acres of meadow, a garden, of about half an acre, boarded and pailed, with a collection of peach, plumb, and other fruit trees. On the premises are erected, a small stone house and kitchen, with a good cellar, likewise a cedar frame house, about 18 feet square, a good frame barn, 20 feet by 32, with stables, chaise house, all new; also a well of excellent water. The land is good, and well watered by a stream running through it. The situation is pleasant, healthy and retired, and capable of great improvement. Any person inclining to purchase, or rent, may apply as above. *Thc3m.*

JOHN FIELD,

At his Store, in Water-street, next Door below the South-east Corner of Water and Chestnut-streets, hath just imported, in the last Ships from LONDON, HULL, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW,

A VERY General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to this SEASON; which he will dispose of very low Terms, for Cash or short Credit. ¶ 6 *W.*

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of WOODLAND, situate in Burlington County, in New-Jersey, about a Mile and a Half from Trenton, adjoining Lands of Evan Reynolds and Hugh Runyan, containing about 170 Acres. For Terms, apply to

October 27. t. f. LAMBERT CADWALADER.

WILLIAM SMITH, *Broker,*

In Front-street, near the COFFEE-HOUSE,

Will give ONE SHILLING a QUART for all

MUSTARD-SEED,

Brought in in Thirty Days from this 21st of December, 1773.

December 21, 1773.

WANTED,

A DISTILLER, to superintend and work at a Distillery in Newbern, North-Carolina: Such a Person, who can bring Testimonials of his Ability, Industry and Integrity, may meet with good Wages, and constant Employ, by applying to the PRINTERS hereof. 4 *W.*

Philadelphia, January 6, 1774.

THIS is to give Notice, to those Officers who served in the Pennsylvania Regiment in the Year 1764, who are entitled to any Share of the Land granted to them by the Honourable Proprietors in 1769, and to all those who derive any Right or Title under any of the said Officers, that they, or their Attornies, are to attend, on Monday, the 28th Day of February next, at the House of JOHN LITTLE, in Fourth-street, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon, in order to pay for their respective Allotments, as the Board of Property are come to a Resolution to grant Patents, upon Payment of the whole Sum, and upon no other Terms. Therefore, all those who have any Claim to the said Lands, under the Proprietors Grant to said Officers, are to take Notice, that the Shares of those, who do not attend and pay, will be forfeited, and Patents for the same granted to those who advance the whole Money, according to the original Agreement, made with the Proprietors. TURBUTT FRANCIS, Lieut. Colonel, SAMUEL HUNTER, and JAMES IRVINE, Commissioners. 7 *W.* 51--58

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Thomas Lunn, Inn-keeper, in London-Britain township, on the 26th of this instant January, at 12 o' clock on said day, a certain piece or parcel of land, situate in said township, containing 25 acres; bounded by lands of Thomas Lunn, Richard Richardson, and the great road leading from New-Castle to Lancaster; late the property of Thomas Morgan; seized and taken in execution by

Chester, January 3, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Chester, January 3, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at ten o' clock, on the 27th day of this instant, a plantation, and tract of land, situate in New-London township, containing 200 acres of deeded land, and a warrant right to 30 acres of land, adjoining the before mentioned, bounded by land of James Hughes, Robert Finney, Thomas Gilmore, George Mitchel, and Elk River, with a log house and barn, an orchard, and a considerable quantity of meadow. Also, at the same time and place, will be exposed to public sale, a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep and swine, farming utensils and household furniture; late the estate of Andrew Gamble; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 12 o' clock, on the 31st of this instant January, a certain messuage, plantation, and two tracts of land, situate in Sadsbury township, containing 221 acres; bounded by lands of Michael Finley, John Boyd, James Lockhart, and others; with a good dwelling-house, log barn, a good bearing orchard, some meadow made, and a large quantity more may be made; late the estate of Hugh Maguire, decreased; seized and taken in execution by

Chester, January 3, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Chester, January 3, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at one o' clock, on the first day of February next, a plantation, and tract or parcel of land, situate in West-Caln township, containing 150 acres; bounded by land of Richard Hope, and others, with a log house, barn, orchard, &c. some meadow made, and conveniency for making more; late the estate of Josiah Campbel, deceased; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several writs to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at twelve o' clock, on the second day of February next, a valuable plantation, situate in Uwchland township, containing 326 acres; bounded by lands of John Evans, William Millhouse, Jacob Moses, and others; about 180 acres cleared, 70 or 80 acres of said land is and may be made excellent meadow, equal, it is thought, to the best marsh; there are on said land a log house, barn, and other improvements, orchard, &c. late the estate of Humphrey Lloyd, deceased; seized and taken in execution by

Chester, January 3, 1774. HENRY HAYES. Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at 11 o' clock, on the third day of February next, at the house of Benjamin Coates, Inn-keeper, in Charlestown township, a messuage, plantation, and tract of land, situate in said township, containing 211 acres, half cleared, a log house, barn, a quantity of meadow, orchard, &c. and is bounded by lands of James Martin, William Moore, Esq; Benjamin Boyer, and the river Schuylkill. Also, at the same time and place, will be exposed to public sale, another plantation or tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, containing 199 acres of good land; bounded by lands of John Griffith, John Francis, and others; about one half cleared and quite fresh, good conveniency for meadow, with a log house and barn, a young bearing orchard, &c. All late the estate of Matthias Tyson; seized and taken in execution by

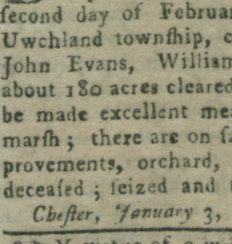
Chester, January 3, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Chester, January 3, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at one o' clock in the afternoon, on the 7th day of February next, on the premises, 43 acres of land, in Ridley township, some part cleared, but chiefly woodland; bounded by lands of John Knowles, Andrew Culin, and others. Also six acres of marsh, situate in Darby township; bounded by the Thoroughfare creek, land of John Knowles, and others. Both late the estate of George Grantham, deceased; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at one o' clock, on the 8th day of February next, a plantation, and tract of land, situate in Haverford township, containing 200 acres; bounded by lands of John David, Thomas Cornick, and others; with a good dwelling-house, barn, orchard, and a considerable quantity of meadow; late the estate of Joseph Caldwell; seized and taken in execution by HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday, the 22d Day of January inst. at 12 o' Clock in the Morning, at the Coffee-house,



The famous HORSE SCIPIO,

BEING nearly full blooded (late the Property of Joseph Richardson) he is to be seen at any Time, at BENJAMIN DAVIDS's, at the Sign of the George.

ROWLAND EVANS,
THOMAS LIVEZEY,
MICHAEL HILLEGAS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

January 26, 1774. NUMB. 2353.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To be SOLD, wholeſale and retail, by
JOHN FERRISS,
At his Warehouſe, at the Sign of the Hand-ſaw, near the upper Market-houſe, in the Borough of Wilmington, and directly oppoſite to David Ferriſs's,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of ironmongery, cutlery, ſadlery, and joiner's braſs wares; among which are, London, bliſtered, German, and caſt ſteel, ſmiths ſledges and hand hammers, anvils, vizes and files; iron pots, kettles, ſkillets, bake-ovens and plates, cart boxes, of various ſizes. Alſo, red and white lead, ſtone and powder oker, verdigreaſe, Pruſſian blue, Spaniſh brown, and whiting; linſeed and lamp oil; ground redwood, allom, copperas, madder, logwood, brazilletto, argol, galls, antimony, roll and flour brimſtone, Engliſh and American glue; powder, ſhot, and bar lead; chalk; pewter plates, diſhes, mugs, and ſpoons; 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 Briſtol crown glaſs; ſaſh weights, pullies and lines; red and white clover and timothy graſs-ſeeds. Where alſo may be had, beſt ſewing and ſeine twine, &c. &c. &c. ¶

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, living at the Sign of the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or tract of land, ſituated within 18 miles of Baltimore-town, containing 200 acres of land, 50 acres thereof very good meadow ground, and 10 acres cleared and under good timothy graſs; there is erected on ſaid plantation, a very good ſtone dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed, 24 feet by 26, with two rooms on a floor, and fire-places; a pretty good kitchen, a good bearing apple-orchard, and between 60 and 70 acres of upland cleared; alſo a good new mill, 40 feet by 44, with two pair of new mill-ſtones running, and in good order, and the conveniency for one other pair of ſtones being fixed hereafter in the ſaid houſe, with excellent boulting-cloths in good order, and every thing neceſſary for merchant and country work, ſtanding on a never-failing ſtream of water, known by the name of Piney Run; the upland abounds with excellent lime-ſtone, and a good conveniency for erecting lime-kilns on different parts of the land: The title is indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, by applying to THOMAS MOORE, living on ſaid premiſes, and know the terms of ſale, by applying to

January 19, 1774. § WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Glouceſter County, January 21, 1774.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of JACOB LONG, of the ſaid County, that they are requeſted to meet the Subſcriber, at JOHN SHAW's, on the 29th Day of April next, by Ten o'Clock the ſaid Day, in order that there may be a Diviſion made of the ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, according to the Debts due to each Creditor, as ſhall then appear, by GEORGE VANLEER, Aſſignee. ‖ 3*M*.

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN,
TO BE SOLD,

TWENTY-EIGHT Years of Age, has had the Small-pox and Meaſles, this Country born, has been brought up to Plantation Work all his Time, which he underſtands well, and is very capable of performing. Enquire of GILES KNIGHT, in Benſalem Townſhip, Bucks County. ¶

THE NOTED TAVERN, the Sign of the COLLEGE, at PRINCETON, now kept by WILLIAM HICK, is to be LETT, and entered upon the FIRST of APRIL next.----The houſe is large and commodious, with the addition of an handſome wing on the weſt end, lately finiſhed, for the entertainment of company on public occaſions.----The proprietor hath been at great expence in erecting very large and convenient ſtables, a coach-houſe, and all other neceſſary buildings on the premiſes.---The garden, and lot of ground adjoining (which contain more than an acre) are well manured: And this tavern is known and acknowledged to be one of the beſt ſtands for the buſineſs between New-York and Philadelphia. Two good farms, within about two miles from Princeton, alſo to be lett. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, at his houſe, near Princeton.

Jan. 15, 1774. § RICHARD STOCKTON.

Reading, Berks County, January 17, 1774.

A HUE AND CRY.
THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

FOR apprehending and ſecuring in the goal of Berks county, in the province of Pennſylvania, or in any other goal (and notice thereof given to the ſubſcriber, Coroner of the ſaid county) the body of a certain HENRY IMBODY, late of the diſtrict, in the ſaid county of Berks, Cordwainer, who ſtands charged, by a Coroner's inqueſt, of having felonioufly ſhot a certain JACOB HART, of the townſhip of Colebrookdale, Inn-keeper, on the firſt day of this inſtant. He is a German born, can talk German and Engliſh, read and write, is very talkative, and apt to quarrel, when intoxicated with liquor; of a fair complexion, with ſandy hair, pale faced, about 5 feet 4 inches high, and 30 years of age; his wearing apparel not known, but ſuppoſed to be chiefly homeſpun, he having left his beſt clothes behind. PETER BRECHT, Coroner.

N. B. It is hoped the public will exert themſelves in the apprehending of the ſaid felon, in order that he may be brought to exemplary puniſhment. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Vienna, in Dorcheſter county, Maryland, the 6th of January, 1774, an indented ſervant man, named *Cornelius Schawn*, a ſhort well ſet fellow, about 5 feet high, has ſomething of a down look, and when he talks is pretty apt to ſwear in common, wears his own black hair, much curled about his head; had on, and took with him, a ſmall round caſtor hat, pretty much worn, a homeſpun thread and cotton yellow coloured coat, a white cotton waiſtcoat, and an old blue duffil or plains ditto, an old ſtriped lincey woolſey ditto, long ſkirted, which he frequently wears under his coat, homeſpun ſhirts, one almoſt new, ſtriped blue and white, the other pretty much worn, old buckſkin breeches, very dirty, and tow linen trowſers, which it is likely he may wear over them, white yarn ſtockings, lately footed, very good ſhoes, with ſmall rimmed copper buckles in them; he ſays he was born near Dover, in Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MICHAEL WILLCOX.

*** All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. ¶ 7ſ6.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method to inform the PUBLIC, that he has an excellent SMOKE-HOUSE, and will take in a large Quantity of BEEF and PORK to DRY, at a reaſonable Rate. He has for SALE, a Quantity of dried Beef, Gammons, and Neats Tongues, cured in the beſt Manner; alſo choice Barrel Beef and Pork, and a Quantity of Meadow Hay, and upland Clover.

¶ EDWARD BARRETT.

WAS FOUND, ſome Time in May, 1773, between the Five and Eight-Mile Stones, on the Germantown Road, a LEATHER APRON for a CHAISE or CHAIR, lined with Saggathy. Whoever hath loſt the ſame, by applying to JOHN HESSART, Inn-keeper, at Germantown, proving their Property, and paying Charges, may have it again. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of private SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Newgarden townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 195 acres of deeded LAND, about one half of ſaid land is cleared and under good fence, the woodland is very well timbered, about eight or ten acres of watered meadow, as much more may be made, and plenty of water, with very little trouble; there are likewiſe on ſaid place a dwelling-houſe and barn, and other out-houſes, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, over an extraordinary fine ſpring. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living at New-London Croſs-roads.

JOHN HACKET.

N. B. If ſaid place is not ſold before the ſecond day of March, it will then be ſold, on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder. ¶

FOR SALE,

A SERVANT GIRL, of ſeventeen Years of Age, ſhe is hearty, ſtrong, good-natured and honeſt, has four Years to ſerve from the fourth of laſt Month, the Time ſhe arrived from Ireland. She will be ſold for about Fifteen Pounds, the Money ſhe coſt, of which more than Forty Shillings has been laid out in new Clothes. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN BRANNON, late of the city of Philadelphia, Waterman, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, againſt the ſecond day of May next, to ANTHONY GROVES, and JOSEPH CANNON, Adminiſtrators. *Philadelphia, January* 19, 1774. ¶

By Order of the laſt Will and Teſtament of the Rev. CHARLES BEATTY, late of Warminſter, in the County of Bucks, and Province of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, will be ſold, the following Tracts and Parcels of LAND, ſituate in the Province of NEW-JERSEY, viz.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES in the townſhip of Amwell, and county of Hunterdon, at a place called, The Great Swamp, within 3 miles of Delaware river; is exceeding well timbered with white and red oak, fit for heading, ſtaves, ſhip-timber, &c. when cleared a great part will make extraordinary good meadow, the remainder arable land, unimproved.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES, with 5 acres per hundred allowance, be it more or leſs, as bounded by the old ſurvey, in the townſhip of Greenwich, within 4 miles of the river Delaware, high good wheat land; now in the tenure of William Philips.

TWO HUNDRED and SEVENTY-FOUR ACRES, at the Great Meadows, in the townſhip of Hardwick; upwards of 100 acres good natural bog meadow, about 50 acres drained and in good fence, and has been improved, ſome of the upland cleared; there is on it a double log houſe, and a young orchard; now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn.

TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY ACRES, with large allowance, in Newtown, about 6 miles from Suſſex Court-houſe, about 100 acres of good natural meadow, the remainder good wheat land, unimproved. The three laſt tracts are ſituate in the county of Suſſex. For terms, apply to Mr. GEORGE READING, in Pitt's-town; or to the ſubſcribers, living in the county of Bucks aforeſaid, who are impowered to ſell, and give a good clear title for the ſame. JOHN BEATTY, HENRY WYNKOOP, and SAMUEL ERWIN, Executors. ‖ 7ſ6.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, a Dutch ſervant lad, about 19 years of age (though his parents and he ſay he is of age, and his parents ſtole him away from his maſter) he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, he ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh, is of a paliſh complexion, thiniſh viſage, down look, full mouth; had on, when he went away, a lead coloured jacket, with cuffs to the ſleeves, half-worn felt hat, long leather apron, tow trowſers, ſtrong ſhoes, hob-nailed ſoals. He went away on or about the 27th day of December laſt, his name is JOHN JOSE, his father is ſuppoſed to be of the ſame name, and to live about 20 miles from Lancaſter, up Saſquehanna. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, in any of his Majeſty's goals in this province, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by GIDEON GILPIN. ¶

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in East-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, the ſeventh of December laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, about 13¼ hands high, three years old laſt ſpring, paces and trots, has a ſtar in his forehead, his hind feet white, and his hoofs turn in, he has a long mane and foretop, low before, highiſh back, newly ſhod before; with peeked toe ſhoes, thickeſt the inſide, with 7 nails in each ſhoe, 4 the outſide, and 3 the inſide, he has a ſhortiſh tail, and I think he has a few white hairs on his near ſhoulder, near the place where people commonly put the brand. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo as the thief may be brought to juſtice, and the owner get his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty Shillings for the horſe only, paid by

¶ GEORGE JACKSON.

Dover, Kent County, January 22, 1774.

WAS committed to my Cuſtody, on the 4th Day of November laſt, a certain Negroe Man, named JACOB PURKINS, who ſays he is a Freeman, but acknowledges himſelf an indented Servant to John Mitchell, of Worceſter County, in Maryland. This is to give Notice to his Maſter, if any he has, to come and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold, in three Weeks from this Date, to pay his Fees.

§ JOHN BULLEN, Goaler.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

VIENNA, October 27.

THE Emperor has juſt diſpatched particular orders to the Commander of the troops, encamped in the frontier provinces of Servia, Sclavonia, Croatia, &c. to extend lines of men along the verges of the Turkiſh and Auſtrian dominions; and has likewiſe ordered that forts and batteries ſhall be erected at convenient diſtances. As the troops already in the provinces are not quite ſufficient to form the lines with that ſtrength which is intended, a detachment from each of the Hungarian regiments is to march as a reinforcement.

Hamburgh, Oct. 22. We learn from Vienna, that orders are ſent to Hungary to raiſe 50,000 recruits immediately, which ſurprizes every body; and that the High Chamber of the Imperial Poliſh provinces is to be at Vienna, and Count Bergen is to preſide in it in the character of High Chancellor.

All the paſſengers lately arrived here from the King of Pruſſia's dominions inform us, that they are very buſy in that country in caſting new guns, cannon balls, &c. and in filling immenſe magazines of gun powder and lead. They are likewiſe raiſing great numbers of recruits, without any one being able to gueſs at the reaſon for theſe preparations, which has been continued now for more than two years.

Peterſburgh, Oct. 27. A ſecret of much importance has been juſt diſcovered to the Empreſs, which has thrown a gloom over the whole Court, which before was all gaiety, on account of the Grand Duke's marriage. Two Noblemen of the higheſt diſtinction, and greateſt conſequence in the ſtate, have been arreſted, and confined to their reſpective houſes, under a ſtrong guard of ſoldiers; their papers, &c. conveyed to the Imperial Palace. The public wait with impatience for a knowledge of their crimes.

Warſaw, Oct. 18. By letters from Podolia we have received the diſagreeable news, that the Turkiſh garriſon at Oczakow had broke into the Poliſh and Ruſſian territories, and ruined and burnt every thing they met with. This body is compoſed of Turks, Tartars and Greeks, and conſiſts of near 20,000.

Paris, Oct. 29. There is hardly any doubt left but the Empreſs deſigns a war againſt the Turks; for beſides the Auſtrian army on the Turkiſh frontiers, amounting to near 120,000 men, orders are ſent from Vienna to Tranſylvania, Croatia, Servia, &c. to raiſe an entire new army, which is to be commanded by General Preiſs, and cantoned along the frontiers. The fortreſſes are to be repaired, and the General has received orders, to form a line with his troops from Tranſylvania to Temeſwaar, and to take poſſeſſion of the little iſland of Reitzenſtadi, and the fortreſs of Kaſtnowitz. The famous General Nadaſti arrived at the Auſtrian army lately, to examine the fortifications, and to take the chief command of the whole of the troops upon him.

It is ſaid, that the Turkiſh Commander of Belgrade has ſent a meſſenger to the Auſtrian Commander, enquiring the reaſon of all theſe preparations and extraordinary motions, but received for anſwer, "That as the Turkiſh army had met with ſucceſs this campaign, and are in high ſpirits, perhaps (though contrary to the intention of their chief officers) they may fall into the Imperial dominions, and inſult his Imperial Majeſty's ſubjects; and therefore the Emperor has taken this method to protect them." But whether ſuch preparations are neceſſary for that purpoſe, we leave to every one to judge.

We are likewiſe informed, that Reis Effendi, who is ſo remarkable for his uncommon humanity and pacific diſpoſition, has ſent a moſt moving letter to Count Romanzow, praying that his Excellency would endeavour to bring about another congreſs, and not ſuffer another campaign to be opened. He likewiſe begs of her Imperial Majeſty not to ſacrifice the beſt and moſt faithful of her ſubjects to her inſatiable ambition; and not to boaſt of her numerous armies, and the many victories they have gained; for notwithſtanding the efforts of the Ottoman troops have not been attended with ſucceſs in this war, yet they have now learned the art of war, and exact military diſcipline, ſo that future victories will be uncertain, and one ſucceſsful campaign to the Ottomans will regain all they have loſt. He concludes, by teſtifying to the whole world, that the ſublime Porte is much inclined to a peace upon reaſonable terms, and that he really wiſhes the Empreſs may be of the ſame diſpoſition, &c. which letter Count Romanzow has ſent to the Court of Peterſburgh.

Oſnaburgh, Oct. 26. The King of England, as tutor to the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh his ſon, has ordered the Chapter of our Cathedral, to put in execution the Pope's bull, which ſuppreſſes the order of the Jeſuits; to employ the effects of that order in uſeful foundations, and to ſend his Majeſty an account how they have diſpoſed of the money.

Leghorn, Oct. 16. We learn from the Archipelago, that Admiral Spiritow is gone with the greateſt part of his forces upon ſome expedition, and that he was met off the iſland of Samos, with eight ſhips of the line, two bomb-ketches, ſeveral frigates, and other light veſſels. It is thought he is going to Rhodes, to burn three men of war that are upon the ſtocks there.

LONDON.

Oct. 21. *A few days ago a very ingenious inſtrument was tried at Woolwich, in the preſence of the Commanding Officers of the Royal Artillery, the Inſpector and Profeſſors of the Royal Military Academy, as likewiſe ſome of the principal Members of the Military Society, for the more certain and expeditious method of pointing, elevating, and laying pieces of Artillery. It is a contrivance of Captain Jardine's, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery; it is very ſimple in its conſtruction, and univerſal in its uſe and application; by which means even the moſt unſkilful Gunner may fire any piece of ordnance with exactneſs and expedition. Thoſe preſent on the occaſion judged it to be one of the beſt contrived inſtruments hitherto known in the art of gunnery. It is ſaid his Majeſty intends to ſee its application very ſoon.*

Oct. 26. It is aſſerted that a certain power is going to march 12 regiments of horſe and foot towards the Danube, to reinforce the army of Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow.

A letter from Madrid has the following paſſage: All livery ſervants, as well thoſe of illuſtrious blood as of low extraction, except ſuch as belong to the King, are forbid to wear ſwords. There are Nobles of Gali-Auſtrias and Biſcay among the valets of Spain; and, notwithſtanding their humble ſtate, they retain a great part of the prerogatives of their birth.

Lord Jaghire has, within this fortnight, drawn upon his banker for upwards of fourteen thouſand pounds---for the ſervice of the people of Worceſter.

It were much to be wiſhed that the alarming increaſe of Roman Catholics among us could be made a ſubject of enquiry. Upon a late computation, the number of their Prieſts in this metropolis was eſtimated at 600.

Orders are ſent from the Admiralty-Office to the Commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips on the American and Weſt-India ſtations, not to preſs men out of any of the merchant ſhips, but in caſes of the moſt

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strengthen[ed] *the neceſſity; complaints having been made by the merchants to the* confidently re[ported] *of the Admiralty of ſuch proceedings, which have proved high-*ly *detrimental to trade.*

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Nov. 1. A few days ago a country gentleman, poſſeſſed of a ſmall eſtate, being quite tired of having attended at the levee of a certain great man for ſeveral years to no purpoſe, waited on his Lordſhip, to let him know he would give him no further trouble, as he had juſt got a place; my Lord ſhook him by the hand, and told him he was extremely glad of his ſucceſs, greatly apologizing for not having had it in his power to reward him according to his merit, at the ſame time enquiring what preferment he had got; on which he replied, in the York machine, my Lord---I ſecured it yeſterday, and ſhall ſet off to-morrow morning, your Lordſhip has entirely cured me of ambition.

A maiden lady at Hackney, who died laſt week, left twenty guineas each to four maidens, who were to be her pall-bearers, and were to ſwear that they were maids, before receiving the money; but when the oath came to be adminiſtered, three of them recanted, declaring they ſhould think it a heinous ſin to be guilty of perjury.

In a converſation a few days ſince between Charles Fox and a great man in Adminiſtration, about impoſing new taxes next ſeſſions of Parliament, the former was heard to ſay, "Let us fleece on, the wool will grow again, for the flocks are made for the uſe of the ſhepherds."

Nov. 4. The Duke of Grafton, it is ſaid, ever ſince he has been out of office, has applied very cloſely to the ſtudy of the Engliſh laws and government, and that now he is a moſt accompliſhed ſtateſman; therefore, whenever Lord North reſigns, he is to ſucceed him, and will give the public reaſon to ſay very different things of him from what they have hitherto ſaid. However ſtrange this may appear, we are told 'tis fact.

They write from Madrid, that a diſcovery has been made of a ſett of coiners in South-America, who have counterfeited the ſpecie of that country, to the amount of ſix or eight millions. Several Jeſuits are found among them.

The Pruſſian Ambaſſador, not meeting with ſuch a ſatisfactory reception in a late conference as he expected, thought fit to throw out a menance of returning home abruptly; to which he was anſwered, with great indifference, "Sir, you have certainly a right to go when you pleaſe, but remember, when once you have ſet out, you are not to return again.

Nov. 5. Orders are given from the Admiralty Office for victualing four men of war of the line at Plymouth, for ſix months.

A plan is ſaid to have been lately ſuggeſted, for entirely aboliſhing the Vice-Admiralty Courts in America, and to eſtabliſh, in the room thereof, Offices for the tranſaction of naval buſineſs upon a more general plan.

Nov. 13. It is confidently ſaid at the Weſt end of the town, that the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, when of age, is to reſide at his Biſhoprick; and that either this Prince, or the next brother (though all believe the former) will be made Elector of Hanover; which ſcheme has been long in contemplation with the Miniſtry; ſince it is well known, that it is a great incumberance to the Crown, and has been ever made the pretext of war with our enemies.

The King of Pruſſia has very lately revived his old claim on the Court of London, viz. of the money due to him at the concluſion of the laſt peace; and in ſuch terms, that there is not the leaſt doubt of his intentions of appearing before Hanover next ſpring, at the head of his troops; which when a certain patriotic Nobleman heard, he ſaid he did not wonder at it, but was rather ſurprized he had not done it long ago, as he could not be unacquainted by his Miniſter at our Court, with the convulſed ſituation of our affairs, and the feebleneſs of our Miniſtry.

It was yeſterday currently reported, that a challenge has been given, and accepted of, between a certain Patriot (Mr. Wilkes) and a late Magiſtrate (Mr. Townſhend) owing to the latter calling the former to an account, for the abuſe he had thrown on him during his magiſtracy.

We hear from creditable authority, that there will be a ſerious conteſt for the vacant Repreſentative's ſeat for London; a late India Director is publicly mentioned as an opponent to the preſent Mayor, to ſucceed Sir Robert Ladbroke, as member of Parliament for this City.

Letters from Vienna mention, that a number of Chriſtian ſlaves, redeemed in the years 1771, 1772, 1773, from Africa, Aſia and European Turkey, by the Fathers of the Trinity, made their entry into that city on Sunday the 24th ult. They were in number 80 men and two women; after traverſing the principal ſtreets, they were conducted to an hoſpital in the ſuburbs, which had been prepared for their reception.

A few days ſince a fair Venus, who had greatly involved herſelf in debt, and was afraid of an arreſt, went to a public houſe, not far from Wapping, where ſhe found a ſmart young ſailor, a native of Ireland, to whom ſhe made her addreſſes. The bargain was agreed on, for a ſuit of new cloaths to go to church in, five guineas, and all the matrimonial expence. A licence was immediately taken out, and they were accordingly married. Jack enjoyed four nights of his ſweet Dulcinea, when he went on board, and then took an everlaſting farewell; and the Lady then told her creditors they might ſue her huſband for payment.

The Lords of the Admiralty, it is ſaid, have given orders for ſixteen ſail of the line, compleatly manned and victualled, to be ready to rendezvous at Spithead the 10th of February next.

They write from Liſbon, that a Portugueſe man of war arrived lately in the Tagus from a cruize, who had, about ſixteen leagues off the rock, met an Algerine xebeque, mounting twenty guns; they both at firſt hoiſted Engliſh colours, but upon drawing nearer each other ſtruck them, and diſplayed their proper colours; upon which the Portugueſe man of war ran out her lower tier, and poured a broadſide into the Algerine, which ſunk her, and moſt of the crew periſhed.

We are authoriſed to aſſure the Livery of London, that John Roberts, Eſq; of King's Arms Yard, Coleman-ſtreet, intends to offer them his ſervices to ſucceed the late Sir Robert Ladbroke, as Member, if it ſhould appear to be the ſenſe of the Livery, Merchants and Traders, at the meeting advertiſed for to-morrow evening.

Advice is received that a large French man of war, and two ſhips, laden with ſtores, for the uſe of the Turks, were all loſt in a violent ſtorm, in the Straits of the Dardanelles, the 24th of September, and that moſt of the crews periſhed.

In the courſe of laſt ſummer, all the forts on the coaſt of Africa have been ſurveyed by two engineers, the ſtate and condition of which have been laid before the proper Officers.

On Tueſday morning laſt a duel, with ſword and piſtol, was fought at the back of Montague-houſe, between two city barbers. A difference of opinion happening between them the evening before, they agreed to determine it in this manner. Being met, it was propoſed that they ſhould turn back to back, walk ten paces, then turn and fire; one of them, however, walked only 5 paces, when he fired, and wounded the other in the left arm, who immediately turned round, and, after firing his piſtol without effect, ran up to his antagoniſt, and uſed his fiſts ſo dextrouſly, that he cloſed his eyes, while his ſword ſlept peaceably in its ſcabbard.----One of theſe heroes lives in St. Martins s-le-grand.----It is worthy of remark, that one was armed with a Broad and the other with a Small ſword.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin.

"The effects of the conduct of the late Viceroy is ſeverely felt by the Earl of Harcourt, who has not yet been able to carry one motion in Parliament; our patriots are reſolved now to tent our wounds to the quick.----The moſt execrable curſes are pronounced againſt Lord Townſend by both parties.-------Our members, notwithſtanding the mean opinion you folks at the helm have of them, have ſome abilities and great honeſty; and we all know what thoſe things will effect. We expect a thorough reformation here, which has been much wanted."

Sir Charles Knowles, it is ſaid, will return the enſuing ſpring, ſhould a peace, as is generally expected, take place between the Turks and Ruſſians.

A meſſage, to the following effect, is ſaid to be in contemplation: His Majeſty finds it neceſſary to obſerve how great licence is taken, in publiſhing falſe and ſcandalous libels, ſuch as are a reproach to any government. This evil ſeems to be too ſtrong for the laws now in force. It is, therefore, recommended to you to find a remedy equal to the miſchief.

Saturday morning a private Board was held at Lord Sandwich's houſe in the Admiralty, at the breaking up of which, a packet was ſent off to Falmouth, to be forwarded with all ſpeed to the Britiſh Admiral in the Mediterranean.

They write from Dublin, that an act is intended to be paſſed this ſeſſion, laying a heavy penalty on Iriſh artificers going into foreign ſervice, and on thoſe who engage them.

In conſequence of orders from the War-Office for the augmenting his Majeſty's marines to 56 men in each company, ſeveral recruiting parties are gone in different parts of the country for that purpoſe.

A gentleman, lately arrived from Morlaix, in France, informs us, that while he was at that place he converſed with ſeveral Engliſh ſhip carpenters, every one of whom told him, they had double wages paid them to what they had received when in the Engliſh dock-yards, and that there was a great demand for ſhip-carpenters; ſuch encouragement given by the enemies of Great-Britain ought to awaken the attention of thoſe in power.

A letter from Conſtantinople ſays, that on September 7, two Tartars arrived there by way of couriers, from the army of the Grand Vizir, whoſe diſpatches are yet unknown; but as they were inveſted with the ſword palice, or caftan, it is ſuppoſed that their meſſage was of great importance; the Divan inſtantly aſſembled, with all the Miniſters of State, the Chiefs of the Military, and the Grand Signor perſonally preſided; they aſſembled two ſucceſſive days, by which circumſtance the people there judged that the peace was near at hand, and that it was the ſubject of their deliberations.

Offers have been made to his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, to take a part in Adminiſtration; to which, it is ſaid, he replied, "He could not offer ſo groſs an indignity to the memory of his Father."

Wagers are now taken up, with conſiderable odds, that no Ambaſſador whatſoever will viſit England from the Spaniſh Court between this and the diſſolution of the Parliament.

Nov. 15. *We are aſſured, that ſome very important diſpatches, lately received from Sir George Bridges Rodney, in the Weſt-Indies, are now the ſubject of much debate in the Privy Council.*

Since it has been talked of that Lord Shelburne is likely to become a favourite at Court, 'tis ſaid, that a gouty patriotic Lord has prick'd up his ears, and even walked without his crutches, uſing every effort to prevent ſuch a union.

A Great Perſonage has, we hear, lately wrote a letter to Lord Sandwich; in which the higheſt acknowledgments are made, and the warmeſt approbation given, for his Lordſhip's "particular and extraordinary care of the Navy.

Parties run very high at preſent in a neighbouring kingdom, where the country intereſt prevails greatly; and we hear the conduct of the late Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Townſend, will undergo a very cloſe ſcrutiny.

On Tueſday evening Lord Townſend arrived in town from inſpecting the different forts in Scotland. On Friday his Lordſhip attended the levee at St. James's, and laid before his Majeſty the ſtate of them. Thoſe which were found to ſtand in need of repair, have been ordered by his Lordſhip to be put in a proper ſtate of defence.

As the revenue muſt, from the decay of trade, fall much ſhort of what it has been for many years paſt, it is expected that Adminiſtration will endeavour to leſſen the trade carried on by ſmugglers, by ſuppreſſing hawking and peddling, and give particular orders to the proper officers to do their duty amongſt the ſhop-keepers.

Friday orders were given from the Ordnance Office, to prevent the exportation of gunpowder from any of the ports of Great-Britain, except on Government account, for three months.

On Thurſday night laſt, in the gale of wind, the Britannia, Wade, from London to St. Vincent's, the Bleſſing, Cooper, for France, and the Marquis of Granby, Moran, for America, all lying in the Downs, parted from their anchors and cables, and were driven aſhore on the Sandwich Flats; it is feared they will be all loſt.

The Kingſton, Clarke, for Cape Fear, parted with her cables in the Downs, on Thurſday laſt, and is aſhore to the weſtward of Ramſgate pier, but it is hoped ſhe will be got off.

The Queen of Denmark has lately deſired permiſſion to come to England, ſaid to be in conſequence of ſome alarming intelligence ſhe received from the Princeſs of Brunſwick.

Should the Queen of Denmark come to England ſoon, as is expected, the Princeſs of Brunſwick it is ſaid will not be long after her.

His Majeſty has purchaſed all the ſmall iſles or ailes between Brentford and Kew, and they are to cleared and planted with trees and ſhrubs next ſpring by his immediate direction.

We have heard it whiſpered, and hope it is true, that Lord Sandwich will, in the courſe of a fortnight, convince the public, that it was not money he wanted of Mr. Miller, the printer, but a convincing proof to the public, that Miller had printed a moſt daring and ſcandalous falſhood to injure his Lordſhip: Alſo to put other printers upon their guard.

The popular party in Ireland are uſing their utmoſt power to reduce the ſtanding army of that kingdom to 9000 effective men, inſtead of conſenting to an augmentation.

We have received very authentic intelligence, that the French have actually at this time in commiſſion 60 men of war, two thirds of which are of the line.

Nov. 16. A Correſpondent ſays, that if the actual ſtate of the nation be but conſidered with a diſpaſſionate eye, and with an equal diſdain of court-ſervility, and of party-ſpirit, the following concluſion can hardly not be drawn; to wit, that the Britiſh annals do not afford a conjuncture more pregnant than the preſent one, with an indiſpenſible neceſſity for recourſe to Parliament, if that body is not reduced to a mere ſhadowy, unſubſtantial form. The critical ſituation of things on the continent; the attention due to Ireland; the tender conſideration of our colonies; the fluctuating of the public credit; the danger of depopulation; a re-inſpection into a caſtle in the air, which, for a ſtrong hold of the Mogul empire, has been built in that field of wind; with a number of other points, remaining to be adjuſted and ſettled for the ſafety and ſatisfaction of the people of this country; all theſe one would naturally imagine form ſuch a maſs of parliamentary buſineſs, and ſo brookleſs of delay, as muſt fix on an adjournment, at *this* time, a note of even a treaſonable negligence or omiſſion. But no. However manifeſtly there be an accumulation of affairs, great and important enough to command an uninterrupted ſeſſion, to commence from this inſtant and continue to Midſummer, that is to ſay, if a due digeſtion of them was to take place, inſtead of the uſual crude, ſuperficial, ſlovenly manner of treating them; there are who DARE talk of a putting off the ſeſſion to a diſtant day, as of a meaſure long reſolved on. As ſuch a meaſure then is flagrantly oppoſite to every idea of common juſtice to the people, and conſequently to ſound policy, the odds are a thouſand to one that the report is true. Be it ſo. There is one conſolation however, remains to this unfortunate country, that ſince the activity of a dead majority is either deſtroyed by an effeminate indolence, a rotten acquieſcence, or engroſſed by ſelfiſhneſs, and by objects full as foreign to this nation as to that of Monopotapa, a Parliament not ſitting, nor doing any thing, muſt be ſtill preferable to a Parliament that, when ſitting, is forever doing ſomething infinitely worſe than nothing.

A Privy Council is to meet to-morrow at St. James's, for limiting the further time for the prorogation of Parliament; after which it is expected a proclamation will be iſſued out.

Three councils have been held within this fortnight on the affairs of Ireland: And we hear that the meeting at St. James's, on Wedneſday next, is on the ſame occaſion.

It is ſaid that a patriotic gentleman has received a letter within theſe few days, of a very extraordinary nature, from a lady of great fortune and character.

One Mr. Fabrigas, a reſident in Minorca, on account of ſome very heavy oppreſſions from General Moſtyn, his Majeſty's Governor of that iſland, laſt ſummer brought an action againſt that officer. The cauſe was tried before Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield, and a verdict of three thouſand pounds damages was found for the plaintiff; afterwards the defendant's counſel moved the Court for a new trial, which occaſioned the Governor to be ſummoned before a very awful tribunal, where the following particulars occurred:

One day laſt week a command was ſent to the culprit to attend immediately at Kew, his Majeſty having buſineſs with him of the utmoſt importance. This command was immediately obeyed; and on the miniſterial officer's arrival, he was introduced into the royal cloſet, where he found Lord North and Lord Mansfield, who had likewiſe received particular meſſages to attend, but were entirely ignorant of the buſineſs on which they were ſummoned, until the entrance of the Viceroy gave immediate intimation to the noblemen, that it was on his account. The great perſonage ſoon appeared, and confirmed this opinion, by addreſſing himſelf to Lord Mansfield in the following manner:

"It is from you, my Lord, that we expect a clear account of the heavy charge brought lately againſt this gentleman, in one of our courts of juſtice; the relations already given us have been ſo partially coloured, and ſo indiſtinctively confuſed, that we muſt rely on the implicit truth of your recital, as the only means of inveſtigating, to our own ſatisfaction, a matter that ſo nearly affects ourſelves, and the ſafety of our ſubjects in foreign governments. We have, my Lord (addreſſing himſelf to Lord North) deſired your attendance, not alone to have the benefit of your advice, but to ſhew you, that we will not in the leaſt encourage or ſupport any man, who, truſted with our delegated authority, ſhall uſe it to the worſt of purpoſes, that of oppreſſing his fellow ſubjects. And you, Sir (ſpeaking to the Viceroy) we thought proper to command your attendance, to hear our ſincere opinion of your conduct, and to convince you, that all reliance upon our protection, aſſiſtance or future favour, is vain, if we find you have merited, by oppreſſion and injuſtice, the ſtigma which has been thrown on your character." Lord Mansfield then entered into a minute detail of the circumſtances, but eloquently palliated the moſt flagrant; he recited the provocations given to the Viceroy, in a ſtile, that ſet them on a level with the moſt provoking injuries to his perſon and government; in which colourings he was more than once interrupted by Lord North, which ſet them in their true light.---When his Lordſhip had finiſhed, the King demanded his poſitive and real opinion, whether the verdict given was juſt and adequate? To this plain demand, enforced by a determinate voice and accent, the equivocating P--- was obliged to give an affirmative reply. Lord North was then aſked his opinion, who replied, that he had not the leaſt doubt of the juſtneſs of the verdict; that the tyranny and cruelty of the Viceroy were but too palpable; though it muſt be confeſſed, ſome provocations were given, yet his conduct was notoriouſly illegal and oppreſſive." "I am afraid (continued his Lordſhip) the gentleman's high opinion of military government betrayed him into this moſt flagrant violation of the civil power, and as to the verdict being adequate, the injuries ſuſtained by the ſufferer, no doubt, determined the jury to fix it; yet the Viceroy's delinquency being clearly proved, the ſum given was a very inadequate puniſhment." His Majeſty thanked his Lordſhip for his ſincerity, and the honeſty of his opinion; and then, turning to the Viceroy, told him, that he was at liberty to offer any thing in his own defence. On which permiſſion he gave a very ſtrict account of every tranſaction, and laboriouſly endeavoured to gloſs over each circumſtance. When he had ended, his Majeſty ſpoke to him as follows: "You will perhaps think, Sir, that our interference is unneceſſary; but when you reflect that the power you had, and uſed, we muſt ſay ſo ſhamefully, originated from us, you muſt allow our clear right to ſee ſuch abuſes rectified, ſuch proceedings ſtopt. The laws of your country have in ſome meaſure puniſhed you; but do not tempt them too far; you may avail yourſelf of theſe delays, which, though the plague of individuals, are the ſafety of the laws; but be aſſured, that our aſſiſtance ſhall be expected in vain. Our continuance of favour, or not, a future time ſhall inform you." His Majeſty then retired, and the conference broke up.

Governor Boyd has ordered all the ſtores in the garriſon of Gibraltar to be thoroughly examined, and an exact account taken and laid before him, under the following heads; *ſerviceable, repairable,* and *unſerviceable,* in order that they may be prepared ſhould they receive an unexpected *viſit.*

BOSTON, *January* 12.

We are informed that on Thurſday laſt the Tea, which was ſaved out of Captain Loring's Brigantine, was landed at the Caſtle, by Order of the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.---The Conſignees refuſing, we hear, to receive it.

It is reported that the Tea Conſignees had better have had a Mill-ſtone tied round their Necks, than ſuffered the Tea, ſaved out of the Wreck of Captain Loring, to be landed at the Caſtle.

NEW-YORK, January 17.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, *Eſq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the ſame,*

The humble ADDRESS of the Council of the Province of New-York.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council for the Province of New-York, return your Excellency our Thanks for your Speech.

Animated by the ſincereſt Affection for your Excellency, and feeling ourſelves intereſted in the Felicity of your Family, we find it difficult to expreſs either our Affliction for the heavy Loſſes you ſuſtained by the late Fire, or our Gratitude to God for mingling ſo much Mercy in that alarming Diſpenſation of his Providence.

In the Review of the Events of that tragical Night, we cannot call to Remembrance thoſe critical and diſtreſſing Moments, when you and your whole Family were nearly encircled by the devouring Flames, without Anguiſh and Horror: And acknowledging this ſignal Deliverance to be a moſt gracious Act of the divine Benignity to the Province in General, we humbly and heartily join with your Excellency, in the deveteſt Oblations of Thankſgiving and Praiſe.

An Uncertainty of Juriſdiction being inevitably productive of Diſcord and Violence, and involving the Inhabitants of the conteſted Diſtricts in all the numberleſs and complicated Miſeries of a lawleſs State, with Pleaſure we bear Teſtimony to your Zeal and Aſſiduity, in purſuing the great and neceſſary Object of aſcertaining the Boundaries of the Province; and we hope your unwearied Endeavours in that laudable Service, will be crowned with the deſired Succeſs.

It is nevertheleſs with no ſmall Degree of Anxiety that we are taught to conſider your Attendance in England as requiſite to the Re-eſtabliſhment of Peace, in that Corner of the Colony, which has been for ſo many Years paſt diſquieted by unjuſtifiable Claims under the Province of New-Hampſhire.

Important as the End is of vindicating the Authority of the Laws, long proſtrated by the licentious Exceſſes of a Confederacy of Inſurgents, who, equally daring and cruel, have ſpread Terror and Deſolation through a fertile and extenſive Territory, clearly within the ancient Grant of this Colony, ſolemnly adjudged to be a Part of it by the Royal Deciſion, and afterwards graciouſly diſtributed as a Reward to the brave Officers and Soldiers, by whom this Country was reſcued from the Incurſions of the Enemy; and though we have alſo the firmeſt Reliance on your friendly Repreſentations to our moſt gracious Sovereign, yet we cannot help anticipating the Moment of your Departure as an unfortunate Event to the Colony.

Happy under an Adminiſtration mild, active, generous and juſt, OUR Loſs, Sir, is certain, even tho' you lay down the Reigns of Government only for a Seaſon; and as your Return muſt, from the Viciſſitude of human Affairs, be precarious at beſt, permit us to ſay, that we yield to your Voyage with a very painful Reluctance.

In Gratitude to your Excellency, for your benevolent Engagements to promote the Intereſt, Reputation and Happineſs of the Colony, you may rely, with the moſt aſſured Confidence, upon our cheerful Concurrence in every Meaſure, advancive of his Majeſty's Service, the Honour of your Government, the Proſperity of your

Family, and the Felicity of a People, undoubtedly disposed to give you the most incontestible Marks of their Sympathy and Affection.

Council Chamber, *By Order of the Council,*
New-York, Jan. 13, 1774. JOHN WATTS, Speaker.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my very sincere and cordial Thanks for your affectionate and loyal Address; and the sympathetic Part you generously take in a late tragical Event, greatly alleviates my Affliction on that Occasion.

While I acknowledge the real Satisfaction I experience from the highly honourable Testimony you bear to my Administration, Candour and Truth oblige me to say, that much of the Honour and Success of my Government is due to the Wisdom of your Council and Advice.

The liberal Aid of your Abilities in the arduous Affairs of my exalted Station,---the Affection you profess for me,---the Interest you feel for the Prosperity of my Family,---the friendly Manner in which you mention my approaching Departure, with your Readiness to promote his Majesty's Service, and the Felicity of his People, all swell my Breast with a generous Glow of Gratitude, and entitle you to my lasting Esteem and Regard.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1774. WM. TRYON.

By Letters from London we learn, that Mr. Kelly, late of this City, Merchant, has lost his Election for the City of Worcester, Mr. Rous being returned a Member for that Place, having been backed by the Interest of Lord Clive and 25,000 Guineas.

The Minds of the Inhabitants were never known to be more tenderly affected, than by the Case of the unfortunate People lately landed here from the Brigantine Nancy, Capt. Smith, from the Highlands of Scotland. When they embarked, their Numbers were about 280; their Allowance was to have been 1 Pound of Meal each Day, and half a Pound of Beef each Week: But, strange to relate, the whole store of Beef amounted only to 6 Barrels for the Voyage, in which 16 Weeks were expended. During the whole Passage their principal Sustenance was Pea-meal, mixed with Beer-meal; for they were denied their favourite Aliment (Oatmeal) and there was a Stock of it on board. Their Water was put into foul Wine Casks, which turned it sour, and occasioned a violent Dysentery: About 80 of their Number died of this Disease; and, incredible to say it, there was Six-pence Sterling exacted from the Living, for the Liberty of lifting each lifeless Corpse over the Side, and depositing it in a watery Grave. In short, there appear Circumstances uncommonly savage and brutal in the Treatment of these wretched Passengers. The Contractors in Scotland are very highly censured; but their miserable Manner of victualling the Vessel could hardly be accompanied with Orders, to treat the poor Folks with Cruelty and insupportable Insolence, which they loudly complain of.

When their forlorn Condition was communicated to the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty, Rector of Trinity, and to the other Clergy of the Church of England, they, last Sunday, very pathetically recommended it to their three several Congregations, from whose cordial Beneficence resulted Contributions, amounting to upwards of 120*l.* a very respectable Sum had the preceding Sunday been collected, for the same benevolent Purpose, from the Congregation of the Protestant Dissenters. The Money has been entrusted to the Hands of Gentlemen, who are applying it in the most effectual Way to recruit and relieve these real Objects of Charity and Protection.

Jan. 20. On Saturday, at 4 o'Clock in the Morning, the Brig Nancy, George Smith, Commander, with equal Prudence and Precipitation, took her Departure for Charles-Town, South-Carolina; the Captain being apprehensive that the Justice of this Country would bring him to condign Punishment, on Account of his inhuman Behaviour to near 300 Scotch Highlanders, who were so unfortunate as to be Passengers in this little Vessel, and treated with such an Excess of Cruelty as to occasion the Death of one Third of their Number.

The Pursuit of Ford and King, the Money-makers, has, ever since their Escape from Justice, been unremitted; and though it has not hitherto proved successful, yet there still remains great Encouragement to expect they will be taken---an Event that must reconcile every one to the Pardon, which has been lately vouchsafed to the three Persons, set at Liberty from Confinement at Morris-Town; and it is hoped a few Weeks will enable us to pronounce these Adventurers to be in safe Custody.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 26.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Distresses of the Inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, expressed in their Petition, which will be delivered to you by the Secretary, appear to be of a very alarming Nature, and justly to call for the particular Attention of this Government.

The insolent Outrages of a Sett of Men, who have long bid Defiance to the Laws of the Country, and have afforded Protection to Offenders of the most heinous Kind, ought not certainly in a well regulated Society to be suffered to pass with Impunity; but when these Men embody themselves, sally forth with Arms in their Hands, and in a warlike Manner attempt to dispossess the peaceable Inhabitants of a County lately laid out, and established by Act of Assembly within the known Bounds of the Province, it is a Procedure of so dangerous a Tendency, as not only to threaten the Destruction of that infant County, but strikes at the Peace of the whole Province.

I think it, therefore, incumbent on me, Gentlemen, to recommend this Matter to your most serious Consideration, and to request you will fall upon such Measures, as will strengthen the Hands of Government on this extraordinary and alarming Occasion, repel the Violence of these lawless Intruders, and afford the Petitioners that immediate Protection and Relief which their Necessities and Situation require.

December 14, 1773. JOHN PENN.

A MESSAGE to the GOVERNOR from the ASSEMBLY.

May it please your HONOUR,

WE have taken into our serious Consideration your Message of the 14th ult. and the Petition from the Inhabitants of Northumberland County, with the Papers respecting the Claim of Connecticut Government to a Part of Pennsylvania; and as we esteem a due Obedience to the Laws, and the Preservation of the public Peace, to be of the first Moment to the Happiness and Welfare of the People, we heartily concur in Sentiments with your Honour, that the violent Outrages committed within the known Limits of this Province by the Emigrants from the Colony of Connecticut, and the Protection they have given to the most attrocious Offenders, in open Defiance of the Laws of the Country, call for the particular Attention of Government.

Since we find, from repeated Experience, that the mild Laws of this Province have proved ineffectual to restrain these lawless Disturbers of the Peace within any Bounds, we have thought it necessary to prepare and pass a Bill with more severe Penalties, which we hope will in future deter them from the Execution of their unwarrantable Designs, and restore the public Tranquility.

The Hands of Government being thus strengthened, we have no Doubt but your Honour will pursue the proper Measures to effect so desirable a Purpose; and yet, that we may not seem deficient in our Duty on so extraordinary and alarming an Occasion, which portends the greatest Mischiefs to the Province, and that those ill disposed People may know that they are acting in Opposition to the Weight of the whole Government, we cannot avoid shewing our just Abhorrence of their Conduct, by most earnestly entreating your Honour to give special Directions to the Magistracy, Sheriffs and other Officers, concerned in the Administration of Justice, to be vigilant and active in the Discharge of their Duty within their respective Jurisdictions, and to exert themselves in suppressing all Acts of Violence, and every illegal Attempt to dispossess the peaceable Inhabitants of this Province, by putting the Laws in strict Execution.

From the Papers communicated by the Secretary, we are sorry to find the Government of Connecticut has given Countenance to the lawless Possession of these Emigrants, by resolving to prosecute a Claim not only to Lands they have lately seated themselves on, but to a great Part of the Province. We do not mean, nor is it our Duty, to decide on the Merits of the Dispute between them and the Proprietaries. And yet we cannot help thinking it very extraordinary, that after a total Silence with respect to any Claim, the most perfect Acquiescence with the Settlements made under the Royal Grant of this Province for the Space of near a Century, and their late Refusal, when called on by his Majesty in Council, to prosecute such Claim, if any they had, we should now find them, of a sudden, adopting so contrary a Measure. But what appears to us still more extraordinary, is their declining, in their late Negociations with your Honour, after they have assumed the Claim, to prosecute it on the Merits before his Majesty in Council, the only proper Judicature where this unhappy Controversy can be decided, as this Conduct carries with it the Appearance of a Design to delay a Matter, of which the Peace and Tranquility of both Colonies require an immediate Determination, if not to continue their unjustifiable Proceedings in Support of their Claim.

To prevent the mischievous Effects of this unkind and unneighbourly Disposition in the Government of Connecticut, we beg Leave earnestly to request, that your Honour will pursue every effectual Measure to call the Claimants before his Majesty in Council, and to bring their Claim to an immediate Decision.

Jannary 18, *Signed, by Order of the House,*
1774. JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Speaker.*

On Saturday last the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to the 12th of September next. During their Sitting the following LAWS were passed, viz.

An ACT *for regulating the Buildings, keeping in Repair the Streets, Lanes, Alleys and Highways, in the Borough of* Lancaster, *and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

An ACT *to amend the Act, intituled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty the Sum of* Fifty-five Thousand Pounds, *and for striking the same in Bills of Credit, in the Manner herein after directed, and for providing a Fund for sinking the said Bills of Credit, by a Tax on all Estates real and personal, and Taxables within this Province."*

An ACT *to oblige the Trustees and Assignees of insolvent Debtors to execute their Trusts.*

An ACT *to prevent infectious Diseases being brought into this Province.*

An ACT *for regulating the Fishery in the River* Connestogoe, *in the County of* Lancaster.

An ACT *to prevent Tumults and riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the Rioters.*

An ACT *for repealing a Part of an Act, intituled, "An Act for regulating Pedlars and Vendues, &c."*

An ACT *to increase the Allowance to Members of Assembly for their Attendance on the public Service.*

A great Indian Chief, called Hayoshota, arrived at Johnston-Hall, the 3d Instant, with many other Indians, from the Ohio, having Matters of Importance to communicate to Sir William Johnston, who is ever ready to hear and assist those in Distress.

Early on Friday Morning, the 7th Instant, departed this Life, at his late dwelling Plantation, in New-Castle County, in the Forty-first Year of his Age, JACOB PETERSON, *Esq; and the next Day his Remains were attended to the Family Burying-place, at Middletown, by a numerous Concourse of People, of various Denominations, when the following Eulogium was pronounced by the Clergyman who assisted at his Interment.*------

"*Descended from an ancient and respectable Family in this Place, our deceased Friend and Brother Jacob Peterson, Esq; whose Funeral Rites we are here assembled to solemnize, was known to some now present from his Infancy; to many among you, as a Magistrate; and to all, as an able and successful Practitioner of Surgery and Physic. In this latter Capacity, as a Physician and Surgeon, he was possessed of very valuable Accomplishments---Few I believe, indeed none within the Compass of my Knowledge and Acquaintance, excelled him in it. In difficult Cases, where other Medical Professors, though of acknowledged Abilities, have been disconcerted in their Counsels, disappointed in their Efforts, and hopeless of Success, his Prescriptions have been blessed in a remarkable Manner, and, to the great Comfort of his Patient, and the no less Admiration of the By-stander, have brought the desired Relief.*

"*As to his religious Profession, he was baptized and educated in the Church of England. To the Communion of that Church he was firmly attached upon Principle, and frequently mentioned its Doctrines and Discipline to me in Terms of Approbation and high Respect. And tho' his general bad State of Health was such, and the Avocations of the Duties of his Calling so frequent, as to prevent his giving due Attendance to the public Worship, yet he was desirous that his Family should attend it, and it very rarely happened that his Seat in the Church was seen quite empty, quite destitute of Worshippers, from among those of his own House.*

"*And now that I have mentioned him in this Station, as the Head of a Family, it would be an unjustifiable Omission in me, should I altogether forbear speaking of his uniform Attention to the relative and social Duties of Life. I know the Distress of those in whose Presence I now stand is already so far heightened by this awful Dispensation of Almighty God, as not to bear any large Recital even of his Virtues. We have already acknowledged his superior Abilities as a Physician, and have observed his Attachment to the Communion of our Church. Let it suffice to add, that he was no less valuable as a tender Husband, an indulgent Father, an upright Magistrate, a kind Relation, an hospitable Neighbour, a good Master, and a desirable Friend. But the Race is not to the Swift, nor the Battle to the Strong. This useful Person's Death is an incontestible Argument that superior Attainments in Sciences, even that of Medicine, are no sufficient Security against the Stroke of Death----That the Almighty doth whatsoever pleaseth him in Heaven and on Earth; that none can stay his Hand, or say unto him, what dost thou!*"---

Departed this Life, on the 12th Instant, Mr. PETER STOUT, of Dover, in Kent County, on Delaware, in the 21st Year of his Age. He was a young Man engaging in his Temper, agreeable in his Manners, and universally esteemed by all that knew him. He early discovered a promising Genius, which, under wise and prudent Cultivation, had almost ripened into Knowledge, that bid fair for Usefulness. For near three Years before his Death he had applied himself to the Study of *Physic*, with such Assiduity, as promised Eminence in his Profession. The Expectation of his Friends and the Public was heightened by his prudent Conduct, and irreproachable moral Character. But the relentless Hand of Death took him off, by an untimely Stroke, to the excessive Grief of his Relations, and uncommon Sorrow of his Friends and Acquaintance.

At a Meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, on Friday, the 21st Instant, the following *new Members* were elected, viz. The Right Hon. The Earl of STANHOPE, The Right Hon. Lord MAHON, SAMUEL MOORE, Esq; of London; The Hon. JOHN ELLIS, The Hon. BRYAN EDWARDS, Esquires, Dr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, of Jamaica; BERNARD ROMAN, GEORGE GAULD, Esquires, of Pensacola; Dr. JAMES Mc CLURG, Dr. WALTER JONES, of Virginia; JOHN JONES, Esq; of Maryland; Dr. WILLIAM BRYAN, Dr. JONATHAN ELMER, of New-Jersey; Dr. JOHN PERKINS, of Boston; Messrs. JAMES BRINGHURST, BENJAMIN MORGAN, SHARP DELANY, and Dr. THOMAS PARK, of Philadelphia.

☞ The COLLECTION, for the Poor of ST. PAUL's Church, to have been made last Sunday (on Account of the Inclemency of the Weather) was put off till Sunday next, when two CHARITY SERMONS will be preached.

A few PACKS of very good
WESTWARD BEAVER,
TO BE SOLD, BY
JAMES MILLIGAN,
At the South-west Corner of Front and Walnut-streets. ¶ 7 w.

260008

City of Philadelphia, January 25, 1774.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Best FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Eighteen and Six-pence to Nineteen Shillings*, per C.
RYE, at *Eleven Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.

White Bread	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Middl. Do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Rye Do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*
1d. loaf, is	0	6¾	1d. loaf, is	0	7¼	1d. loaf, is	0	10½
2d. ditto,	0	13½	2d. ditto,	0	14¾	2d. ditto	1	4½
4d. ditto,	1	10½	4d. ditto,	1	13½	4d. ditto	2	9
8d. ditto,	3	5	8d. ditto,	3	11	8d. ditto	5	2
12d. ditto,	4	15½	12d. ditto,	5	8½	12d. ditto	7	11

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.
NONE.

OUTWARDS. Snow Patty and Polly, R. Hardie, for Lisbon. Schooner Sally, O. Eve, Honduras.

CLEARED. NONE.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, LOT, and WHARFF, situate in Water-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets; the lot is 50 feet in front, on Water-street, and extends 250 feet into the river, with the privilege of a public alley, leading thereto; on the lot are an elegant large brick house, four rooms on a floor, containing in breadth, on said street, 35 feet, and in depth 48 feet, a large brick kitchen and store, and two large frame stores, that will contain 100 hogsheads. It is a very good stand for business, and is pleasantly situate, as it has a fine commanding view of the river, and has the advantage of an opening, directly opposite from Front-street to the river. There is a groundrent of Forty Shillings per annum, arising from the adjoining lot, now in the possession of Mr. Buckridge Sims, that belongs to the estate. It is free from all incumbrances, and is in perfect order for a purchaser to enter on immediately; one half the money will be expected directly, and the remainder may be paid in any length of time that may suit the purchaser, on giving security, with interest. For terms of sale, apply to THOMAS LAWRENCE, Esq; at his house, in Arch-street. ¶ 5 w.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the Twenty-third of February,

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling-house, with a number of convenient office-houses, 5 acres of good inclosed pasture, and two large gardens, situate in Frederick-town, on the river Sassafras, Cæcil county, Maryland. The place is peculiarly adapted for a person in the mercantile business, there being a rich country all around it, and good navigation for vessels of considerable burthen to Chesapeak Bay, and only 24 miles land-carriage to navigation on Delaware. For terms, apply to Mr. JAMES HUGHES, at Sassafras Neck, near Frederick-Town, or to HAMILTON and LEIPER, Tobacconists, in Second-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia.

TO THE MILLERS.

WANTED immediately, a MILLER, who is master of the business, fit to take the care of a mill, and who understands a little of coopering. Any such person, who can be well recommended, and is willing to go to Virginia, will meet with suitable encouragement, by applying to MEASE and CALDWELL, at their store, in Water-street, near Chestnut-street, Philadelphia. *January* 24, 1774. 6 *W.*

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, on the North Side of Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, containing 33 Feet 9 Inches in Front, and 146 Feet in Depth. For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. CLEMENT BIDDLE, or ¶ JOHN BARRON.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,

CONTINUES to keep his Office, at the lower Corner of Black-horse-alley, in Front-street; where all Business in the Notary and Conveyancing Way is transacted and done by him, as usual.

He likewise keeps an Office for the Sale of Real Estates (which has been established and carried on by him for several Years past) wherein are made regular Entries for all Estates offered for Sale, and the Terms on which they are to be disposed of; and where every other Matter relating to the granting, buying, selling, and letting or leasing of Houses, Lots, Lands, Plantations and Groundrents, is transacted, on the usual and most moderate Terms. Plans of the said Estates will be exhibited at the said Office, and such Parts thereof as the Owners shall think proper, will be advertised in the public News-papers. Plans of the said Estates will also be shewn to any Person, by THOMAS PROCTOR, House-Carpenter, on the North Side of Walnut-street, five Doors Westward from the Corner of Second-street.

To be LETT on a LEASE for Years, or otherwise,

A handsome three Story well finished Brick House, situate on the West Side of Newmarket-street, at the North End of this City, being 20 Feet in Breadth, on the said Street, has a good Piazza, with a Brick Kitchen, and other Buildings behind it, with a Pump of good Water before the Door..

To be granted on GROUNDRENT for ever,

Sundry Lots of Ground in Kensington, the Northern Liberties, City of Philadelphia, and District of Southwark; the Particulars of all which will be inserted in the next Week's Paper.

To be SOLD,

Sundry Messuages and Lots of Ground in the City of Philadelphia, all which are very commodiously situated, and will be particularly described in the next Week's Papers.

Also a Plantation in Bucks County, containing 162 Acres, within two Miles of the Borough of Bristol, having a large Front on Delaware River.

Sundry Sums of Money to be lett out on Interest, in the City or County of Philadelphia.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS *ARENT SCHUYLER*, Owner of the Land on the East Side of Assesshunk Creek, hath signified his Willingness for the erecting a Bridge over said Creek, from Broad-street, near the Barracks, in the City of Burlington; and as the erecting said Bridge will be of Public Utility, these are therefore to give Notice, that Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of New-Jersey for that Purpose, at their Sitting in February next. *January* 18, 1774. ¶

WHEREAS MORRIS GUIN did, in his life time, execute a bond to Charles Roberts, both then of the township of Abington, and county of Philadelphia, the date of which bond is not known to the subscriber, but it was given for the yearly payment of Nine Pounds Two Shillings, for the support and maintenance of the said Charles Roberts's mother, during her natural life; and whereas the said Charles Roberts hath received the whole of the aforesaid bond, of Morris Guin's estate, as I conceive, and not credited the estate therewith; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, as I intend to dispute the payment thereof.

§ WILLIAM GUIN.

Uwchland Township, January 24, 1774.

THE partnership of DENNIS WHELEN and SON having expired the 18th of December last, all persons who have any demands against said partnership, are desired to bring them in to DENNIS WHELEN, who will settle and pay the same; and all persons who are indebted to them, are requested to pay the same to DENNIS WHELEN, with whom the books are left. Those who neglect this notice, may expect to be dealt with as the law directs. ‖

A PUBLIC VENDUE, next FRIDAY, by
WILLIAM SITGREAVES.

N. B. GOODS are received for said Vendue, at his Store, in Market-street, between Second and Third-streets.

TO be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER, on Monday, the 14th day of February next, at M^cCandless's Tavern, in Baltimore-town, by way of public VENDUE,

A VERY valuable SETT of GRIST-MILLS and a SAW-MILL, all new, situate on the main Falls of Patapsco, on the new opened and now most accustomed and nearest road from Winchester-town, in Virginia, and Frederick-town, in Maryland, to Baltimore-town, and within 11 miles of the latter. The advantageous situation of these MILLS is so generally known, with respect to a sufficient supply of wheat; the good order which they are now in, and the goodness of the road to Baltimore-town, that it is unnecessary to insert any thing more, than reasonable credit will be given for great part of the purchase-money, upon paying part of it within a few days after the sale, and giving security for the residue, if required.

January 17, 1774. § BENJAMIN HOOD.

Lancaster Goal, January 8, 1774.

THIS day was committed to my custody, a certain *Thomas Atkinson*, on suspicion of being a runaway servant, about 5 feet 5 inches high, fair complexion, grey eyes; had on a light coloured bearskin coat, black cloth breeches, white worsted stockings, and shoes half soaled, with odd buckles, and an old wool hat, with white lining. Also, on the 21st of October last, a certain *David Neeper*, servant to John Humes, of Hanover, who is desired to come, pay his fees, and take him away, in three weeks from this date, otherwise he will be discharged, paying his fees. Also the said *Atkinson*'s master, if he has any, is desired to come, and take him away, in three weeks from this date, otherwise he will be discharged, on paying his fees.

GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler. ¶

Providence, Philadelphia County, January 20, 1774.

WHEREAS my wife, ANNA MARGARET RICHARDSON, hath of late embezzled and sold sundry of my effects, without my knowledge, and hath otherwise behaved to me in an unbecoming manner, beyond my ability to pay, and having good cause to apprehend she may run me in debt. These are therefore to warn all persons, not to trust her on my account (as I will not pay any debt of her contracting, after the date hereof) and likewise not to purchase of her any of my effects, nor be in anywise aiding or assisting in the embezzlement thereof; as such who do, may expect to be proceeded against according to law.

¶ RICHARD RICHARDSON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East-Caln township, about the first of January, a dark brown COW, supposed to be eight or nine years old, the ends of her horns sawed off. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

January 17, 1774. § JAMES SHEWARD.

The noted HORSE LIBERTY,

IS in excellent order, rising 9 years old, will cover this season, at the subscriber's, in Gloucester county, West New-Jersey, half a mile from Mantua Creek Bridge, 13 miles from Philadelphia, at the low rate of Three Pounds the season, or Five Pounds Eight Shillings to warrant a foal. LIBERTY covered upwards of an hundred mares last season, at the Black Horse, in Burlington county, which are near all with foal. Mares will be taken in at 2s. 6d. per week, and good pasture provided for them, both upland and meadow, by

SAMUEL SHREVE.

N. B. LIBERTY is a blood bay, 15 hands and an inch high, very lengthy and strong, and allowed, by all good judges, to be as handsome a horse as any in America, and superior to any in moving, both for beauty and ease for the rider, and excellent spirite; at four years old was entered to run the four mile heats on Hempstead course, and was allowed by a number of Gentlemen present, to run it in as short a time as any horse ever run it in America, at that Age; he started twice since, once a mile, the other race two miles, both of which he took with ease; his dam was old Milley, a beautiful thorough bred mare, originally sprang from Childers, in England, and got by that noted running horse Dove, imported from the north of England, got by Cade, out of the Gardiner mare, who won six royal plates of 100 guineas each; Dove was entered at Tyne, with six capital colts of the same age, he distanced one, and beat the rest with ease. ¶ 15s.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 26th day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Charles Lawrence, in the Northern Liberties, a two story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Front-street, between Callow-hill and Margaret-streets, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front, on Front-street aforesaid, about 20 feet, and in length or depth about 60 feet; bounded by ground of Charles Lawrence, and others; subject to a groundrent of 7l. 10s. Pennsylvania currency, per annum; late the estate of Isaac Baker; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold, by public vendue, on Thursday, the 27th day of January instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of James Riddle, on Passyunk road, near the new Playhouse, in the district of Southwark, two certain frame messuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of ground, situate nearly opposite the said Riddle's; one of them containing in front, on said road, 20 feet, and in depth, on the south side, 172 feet, and on the north side 179 feet; bounded by ground of Richard Farmer, and the lot herein after mentioned; subject to a groundrent of Three Pounds, Pennsylvania currency, per annum. The other of them containing in front 20 feet, and in length or depth 170 feet; bounded by ground of John Philip Mertz, and the above described lot; subject to a groundrent of Three Pounds per ann. late the estate of John Campbell; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 31st day of January instant, at the house of Michael Croll, in the township of Frederick, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain water corn or grist-mill and saw-mill, and two story stone messuage or tenement, and stables, and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Marlborough, in the county of Philadelphia, containing about 100 acres; bounded by lands of Thomas Maybury, Matthias Kern, Samuel Showler, and others; late the estate of Philip Scholl; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

December 21, 1773.

WANTED,

A DISTILLER, to superintend and work at a Distillery in Newbern, North-Carolina: Such a Person, who can bring Testimonials of his Ability, Industry and Integrity, may meet with good Wages, and constant Employ, by applying to the PRINTERS hereof. 4 *W.*

GERMAN PASSENGERS.

THERE are at the House of MARTIN KNOLL, the upper End of Second-street, Men and Women, Boys and Girls, *German* Passengers, that came from *Rotterdam*, in the Ship *Charming Molly*, Capt. *Gill*, and are willing to serve a reasonable Time for their Passage Money, for which Credit will be given, if required. For Terms, apply to SAMUEL HOWELL, in Water-street. *December* 14, 1773. Tbc.

Dr. LELAND's new History of *Ireland*.

THE PUBLIC is informed, that a very neat Edition of this Work, handsomely bound, in three Volumes Octavo, Price Thirty-six Shillings, will be ready to be delivered complete in the Spring. Those Gentlemen who are disposed to purchase it, are desired to subscribe their Names, in a Book left with JOHN AIREY, at the Post-Office, Philadelphia, and they may depend upon its being delivered to them the Moment the History is ready. 4 *W.*

*** The Subscribers to this Edition may rest assured, that it is carefully corrected by Dr. LELAND's own Hand.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1774.

THIS is to give Notice, to those Officers who served in the Pennsylvania Regiment in the Year 1764, who are entitled to any Share of the Land granted to them by the Honourable Proprietors in 1769, and to all those who derive any Right or Title under any of the said Officers, that they, or their Attornies, are to attend, on Monday, the 28th Day of February next, at the House of JOHN LITTLE, in Fourth-street, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon, in order to pay for their respective Allotments, as the Board of Property are come to a Resolution to grant Patents, upon Payment of the whole Sum, and upon no other Terms. Therefore, all those who have any Claim to the said Lands, under the Proprietors Grant to said Officers, are to take Notice, that the Shares of those, who do not attend and pay, will be forfeited, and Patents for the same granted to those who advance the whole Money, according to the original Agreement, made with the Proprietors. TURBUTT FRANCIS, Lieut. Colonel, SAMUEL HUNTER, and JAMES IRVINE, Commissioners. 7 *W.* 51--58

THIRTY POUNDS Reward.

WAS broke open, on the Night of the 17th Instant, between the Hours of Seven and Eleven o'Clock, the Subscriber's Store, in Second Street, and robbed of 14 Pieces of fine Yard-wide Irish Holland, numbered from 10 to 15, 6 black Silk Breeches Pieces. I do hereby offer a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS for the Goods, or a proportionable Sum for any Quantity recovered, and TEN POUNDS for the Thief or Thieves, paid upon Conviction. BENJAMIN DEAN.

N. B. It is requested that all Masters of Passage Boats, or Land Stages, will examine all suspicious Persons, that may come under their Notice. *Philadelphia, January* 18, 1774.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE time of a Dutch servant woman, who has 5 years and 3 months to serve, and is capable of doing all kinds of house-work, fit for town or country business, is very hearty and strong. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN FISHER, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those who have any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Accounts, properly proved, to GRACE FISHER, Administratrix, DANIEL DRINKER, Administrator.

WHEREAS in Pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, intituled, *An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds for the King's Use, and for striking Fifty-five Thousand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for sinking the same*, and by three subsequent Acts, for granting to his Majesty the additional Sum of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds, the said recited Acts impower the Commissioners and Assessors of each County in this Province, to rate and value all located, surveyed, unimproved Tracts of Land, within their respective Counties; and whereas one certain Tract of Land, situate in the Township of *Tinicum*, in the County of *Bucks*, containing 1500 Acres, was duly rated by the Assessors of the said County of *Bucks*, as the Property of one *John Reed*, of *New-York*; and whereas the Owner of the said Tract of Land, hath neglected to pay the Collectors of the said Township, the Sum of Eleven Pounds Five Shillings, which, according to the said Valuation, hath been assessed and laid upon said Land, as the Proportion thereof, for the Years 1772 and 1773, for said Tax, by the Act imposed: We the Commissioners of the County of *Bucks* aforesaid, in Pursuance of said Acts, do give Notice, that on the 25th Day of *April* next, at the House of *Nicholas Patterson*, in the Township of *Tinicum* aforesaid, will be exposed to sale, by public Vendue, the abovementioned Tract of Land, or such Part thereof as will be sufficient to answer the said Taxes, and all Charges accruing by Reason of Non-payment thereof. The Sale to begin at One o'Clock in the Afternoon. DAVID TWINING, THEOPHILUS FOULKE, PAUL PRESTON.

N. B. The abovementioned Tract of Land was advertised in the Gazette, and should have been sold the seventh day of *August* last, for the Payment of the Tax levied thereon in the Year 1772, pursuant to the said Advertisement; but no Buyers then appearing, the Sale was postponed. ¶15s.

Allen-Town, New Jersey, December 27, 1773.

WHEREAS two DEEDS (one given by William Dawlis to John Mullin, dated the 16th Day of April, in the Year 1742, for a Tract of Land, situate in Amwell, in the County of Hunterdon, now in the Possession of Joseph Reed and John Anderson; the other Deed given by Samuel Tredwell and his Wife, Edward Stevenson and his Wife, to the said John Mullin, dated the 6th Day of June, in the Year 1737, for a Tract of Land, situate in Amwell aforesaid, now in Possession of Thomas Johns) WERE, by Accident, destroyed with Fire. Now this is to give Notice, that the Subscriber intends to petition the Honourable House of Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, at their Session, to be held at Burlington in February next, for a Law to establish the Title to said Lands, held under the above recited Deeds.

¶ DAVID BREARLEY, junior.

West-Nantmill Township, Chester County, three Miles from Reading Furnace, November 24, 1773.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

TWO Tracts of good LAND, containing 200 Acres each, with good Improvements on them. The Title Indisputable. One of said Plantations, or Tracts of Land, to be sold at public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 28th of December next. Where Attendance will be given, and Conditions made known, by the Subscriber, adjoining the Premises.

§ 8 *W. Tbc.* MARY COCHRAN.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP WALLWORTH, CONOLLY M^cCAUSLAND, MASTER;

WILL sail very soon, having the greatest Part of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Powel's Wharff, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL. 6 W.

STOLEN out of the pasture of ADAM STIGER, near Potter's-town, in Tewksbury township, Hunterdon county, West New-Jersey, on the 27th of October last, in the night, a bright bay MARE, with a small star in the forehead, blackish mane and tail, about 14 hands high, four years old, a natural trotter, branded A. S. on the near shoulder. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or, for the mare and thief, TEN POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by ADAM STIGER. ¶ 6W.

Just published by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, and to be sold by all the BOOKSELLERS of PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK,

AN EXAMINATION of the CONNECTICUT CLAIM to LANDS in PENNSYLVANIA.---- With an APPENDIX, containing Extracts and Copies of ORIGINAL PAPERS.

N. B. Page 66, Line 32, for *Twenty-four*, read *four Miles*.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of Joseph Ennalls's pasture, in Dorchester county, Maryland, on Saturday night, the 16th of this month, a likely sorrel HORSE, about 6 or 7 year old, 14 hands high, with a large blaze in his face, both hindsfeet white half up the leg, hanging mane and switch tail, paces and gallops. Whoever will bring the said horse to Ennalls's Ferry, in the said county, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH ENNALLS.

October 23, 1773. ¶ 8 *W.*

New-Castle, upon Delaware, December 20, 1773.

TO BE LETT,

And entered upon the 25th of March next,

THE INN, called CHATHAM, situate in London-Grove township, in the county of Chester, and province of Pennsylvania, with one or two hundred acres of land, or a greater or less quantity, as may be most agreeable to the tenant. The house, stables, shed, &c. are large, and very suitable for the business. An orchard, containing about 300 apple-trees, will be lett with the premises. Any person inclining to purchase the above INN, and about 380 acres of land adjoining, may have the same on very reasonable terms, and several years will be allowed for the payment of the purchase-money, on securing the payment thereof. The title is good, and the land is liable to no quitrent. The persons intending to treat for this estate, must apply before the first day of February next.

Also to be SOLD, three Tracts of unimproved LAND, situate on Penn's-creek, now in the county of Northumberland, one called Potter's-field, and containing about 400 acres of choice land; another called New-Castle, containing about 200 acres; and the other called Exchange, containing about 220 acres. The purchase-money has been paid, and patents obtained for these tracts, above eight years ago, and the titles are indisputable. For terms, and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, residing in New-Castle. THOMAS M^cKEAN. ‖5*W.*

THE PARTNERSHIP of LENNOX and TURNBULL having expired the First of August last, all Persons indebted to them are requested to pay off their respective Accounts immediately.

And all Persons indebted to SOMERVELL and NOBLE, by Bond, Note or open Account, are likewise requested to pay off the same to their Attorney, HUGH LENNOX, who has Orders, in Case of Non-compliance with this Notice, to put them in Suit, without Loss of Time.

ROBERT MACGILL,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, and BOOK-BINDER, the Corner of Lætitia Court, Market-street, has just imported from LONDON,

MATTHEW HENRY's exposition of the old and new testament, 5 vols. folio, elegantly bound; Josephus's works, translated by L'Estrange; Encyclopædia Britannica, or a dictionary of arts and sciences, compiled upon a new plan, in which the different sciences and arts are digested into distinct treatises or systems, and the various technical terms, &c. are explained as they occur in the order of the alphabet, illustrated with 160 copper plates, 3 vols. quarto; Pearson on the creed; Bunyan's works, 8 vols. Ozell's Don Quixotte, 4 vols. Brookes's gazetteer; Durham's astro-theology; Lucubration of Gaffer Greybeard, 2 vols. Sherlock on death; Ditto on providence.

Also a general assortment of Stationary, among which are, Ladies etwee pocket-books, with or without looking-glasses, different sizes; ivory and asses-skin memorandum books; message cards, gilt or plain; square and round pewter ink-stands; tortoiseshell penknives; sealing-wax and wafers; slates; quills, and ink powder; writing paper, and merchant's account-books.

Said *Macgill* makes pocket-books to any size or pattern. ¶

MASON and DORSEY,

In Water-street, a little below Walnut-street, have for SALE, The following GOODS, viz.

RUM and Melasses, by the Hogshead; Loaf, Lump, and Muscovado Sugars; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Rice; Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, and Mustard; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon; Weston and Country made Snuff; Brimstone, Allom, Copperas, and Salt-petre, by the Keg, or otherwise; Indigo, Madder, Logwood, Redwood, and Fustick; Wrapping Paper, Cotton, Bar Lead, and Shot; Bar Iron, of the best Quality, and T. Crawley, No. 3, Steel. Also choice Mackarel, and a Quantity of excellent Cheese, with sundry other Articles. ‖8*W.*

Eleventh-Month 30, 1773.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES DILWORTH, late of Birmingham, Chester County, Blacksmith, deceased, are hereby desired to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble; and all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly attested, that they may be paid by LYDIA DILWORTH, CHARLES DILWORTH, or JOSEPH DILWORTH, Executors. ¶

OWEN BIDDLE

Has for sale, at his store, in Market-street, near Fourth-street,

A NEAT Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, imported this Fall; such as, superfine, fine and coarse broadcloths, coatings, bearskins, duffils, spotted swanskins, halfthicks, kerseys, Indian blankets, 7-qr. 8-qr. and 9-qr. mottled rugs, red flannel, scarlet ditto, a large assortment of $\frac{7}{8}$ and yard wide Irish linens, from 16d. to 5s. per yard; yard wide, $\frac{7}{8}$, and yard and $\frac{3}{8}$ cotton checks; $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, and yard and $\frac{1}{4}$ linen ditto; Russia and Irish sheeting, ravens duck; a variety of chintz, calicoes and cottons, muslins, humhums, pistol lawns, kentings, cambricks and lawns, in demi pieces and patches, cotton and silk romal handkerchiefs, printed lawn ditto, check linen ditto, Dutch pinwork ditto, calimancoes, durants, tammies, worsted damasks, brilliants, venetian poplins, shaloons, rattinets; a variety of sattin, paduasoy, farsnet, and taffety plain ribbons; a variety of figured ribbons, stay binding and braid, cord for cloaks, best scarf twist, silk and hair, and hair, sewing silks, coloured threads, Scotch thread, with a variety of cutlery and hard ware, also 8d. 10d. and 12d. nails, Taylor's window glass, London steel, in half faggots, mark'd A. Crawley, with a variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Such persons whose accounts with the subscriber are of a long standing, are requested to settle and pay the same.

Tenth-Month 10, 1773. 6 *W.* OWEN BIDDLE.

SHEAFF, and SECKEL,

At the South-east Corner of Market-street and Fifth-street, two Doors above the Sign of the Black Bear, have for SALE, Wholesale and Retail,

OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS; West-India, New-England, and Philadelphia RUM; Brandy, Cordials, Melasses; Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga WINES; double and single refined Loaf and Lump SUGAR; Muscovado Ditto; Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Iron Pots and Tea Kettles. Also a Quantity of GENEVA, of excellent Quality; a few Tierces and Barrels of Lamp and Tanners OIL. ¶ 6 *W.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

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